

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE  
OF  
*Ancient Free & Accepted Masons*  
OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS

Twenty-eighth Grand Annual Communication,

IN THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL,

JANUARY 11TH AND 12TH, A. D. 1881, A.°. L.°. 5881.

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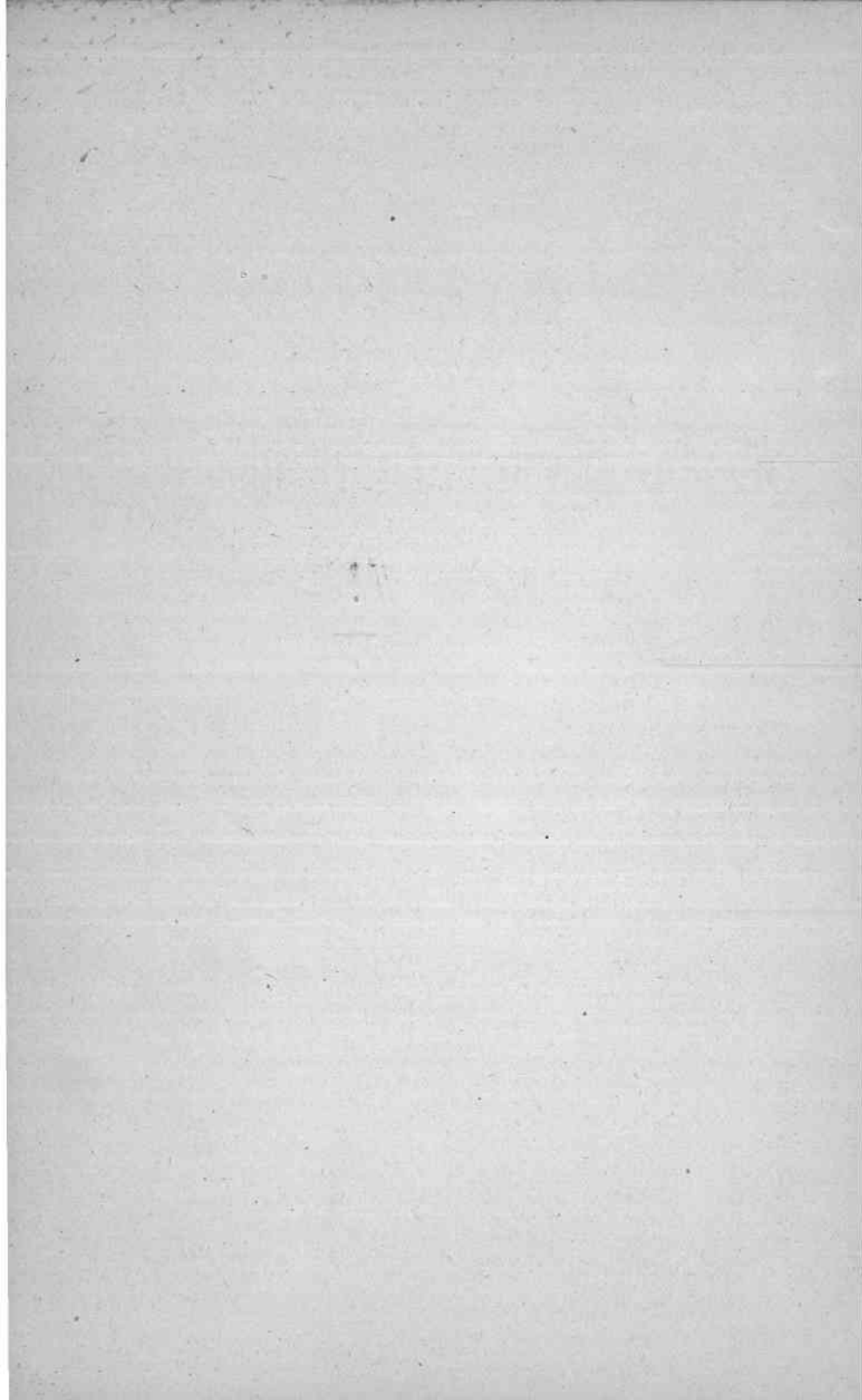
ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES.

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M.°. W.°. HENRY R. WELLS, G.°. M.°, PRESTON.  
R.°. W.°. A. T. C. PIERSON, G.°. S.°, SAINT PAUL.

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ST. PAUL:  
MILLER & RICH, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.  
1881.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

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### FIRST DAY.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge convened at Masonic Hall, St. Paul, on Tuesday, January 11, 1881, at 12 o'clock M.

The Grand Master, assisted by the following officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons, preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge:

#### GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. H. R. WELLS.....	Grand Master.
R. W. C. H. BENTON.....	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. G. H. DAVIS.....	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. J. H. BROWN.....	Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. J. H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
W. GEO. B. WHIPPLE.....	Grand Chaplain.
W. E. J. DAVENPORT.....	Grand Marshal.
W. J. Q. A. BRADEN.....	Grand Standard Bearer.
W. W. D. CORNISH.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W. J. A. JOHNSON.....	Grand Senior Deacon.

W. A. LA DUE.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
W. C. W. RICKERSON.....	Grand Pursuivant.
W. H. R. DENNY.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W. J. D. FARMER.....	Grand Junior Steward.
W. HARRY BURNINGHAM.....	Grand Tyler.

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. G. B. COOLEY.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. CHAS. GRISWOLD.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. E. W. DURANT.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. A. GOODRICH.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. H. N. SETZER.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. W. T. RIGBY.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. J. N. CASTLE.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. S. E. ADAMS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. EDGAR A. NASH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. S. R. MERRELL.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. L. Z. ROGERS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. WM. LEE.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. E. P. BARNUM.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. A. J. EDGERTON.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. C. O. BALL.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. G. A. CAMP.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.

Representatives of one hundred and nineteen lodges responded to the call of the roll.

There being a constitutional number of lodges represented, the Grand Master proceeded to open the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in AMPLE FORM.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

## COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Grand Master appointed the brothers Grand Secretary, C. L. West (39) and H. C. Woodbury (24) a Committee on Credentials.

The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment for half an hour. On resuming labor, the committee reported as follows, which was adopted, and the committee continued :



*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report, that in addition to Grand and Past Grand Officers, who answered to the call of the roll, they find that the subordinate lodges are represented as follows :

## REPRESENTATIVES.

St. Johns, No. 1 .....	Frank Chase, S. W.
Cataract, No. 2 .....	W. E. Johnson, W. M.
St. Paul, No. 3 .....	H. Brand, W. M.
Hennepin, No. 4 .....	W. A. Miller, W. M.
Ancient Landmark, No. 5 .....	W. D. Cornish, W. M.
	A. P. Swanstrom, S. W.
	O. G. Miller, proxy for J. W.
Dakota, No. 7 .....	Irving Todd, proxy for W. M.
	George B. Dickey, S. W.
	Chas. Mather, J. W.
Red Wing, No. 8 .....	L. A. Hancock, proxy for W. M.
	J. C. Hawes, proxy for S. and J. W.
Faribault, No. 9 .....	Lyman Hawley, S. W.
Mantorville, No. 11 .....	Ambrose LaDue, W. M.
Mankato, No. 12 .....	Thos. Bennett, W. M.
Wapahasa, No. 14 .....	I. A. Peck, W. M.
Monticello, No. 16 .....	Henry Kreis, W. M.
	Frank McDonald, S. W.
Hokah, No. 17 .....	David House, S. W.
Winona, No. 18 .....	Thos. A. Richardson, W. M.
	Chas. H. Lockwood, J. W.
Minneapolis, No. 19 .....	John H. Nobles, proxy for Lodge.
Caledonia, No. 20 .....	Wm. H. Harries, W. M.
	Eugene W. Trask, S. W.
	O. E. Comstock, proxy for J. W.
Rochester, No. 21 .....	R. H. Gove, W. M.
	A. D. Vedder, J. W.
Pleasant Grove, No. 22 .....	O. H. Page, W. M.
North Star, No. 23 .....	A. L. Cramb, W. M.
	Geo. S. Spencer, S. W.
	J. V. Brower, proxy for J. W.
Wilton, No. 24 .....	H. C. Woodbury, W. M.
Western Star, No. 26 .....	R. N. Parks, S. W.
Blue Earth Valley, No. 27 .....	Tobias L. Rice, W. M.
Clear Water, No. 28 .....	W. T. Rigby, W. M.
Morning Star, No. 29 .....	Jacob J. Blue, S. W.

- Anoka, No. 30.....George E. Cotton, W. M.  
Henry S. Sparks, S. W.  
Peter H. Wicklumb, J. W.
- King Hiram, No. 31.....Not represented.
- Sakatah, No. 32.....D. E. Potter, S. W.  
Geo. A. Blair, proxy for J. W.
- Star in the East, No. 33.....H. H. Rosebrock, proxy for Lodge.
- Oriental, No. 34.....Edward McKenzie, W. M.  
Wm. Tanner, J. W.
- Mount Moriah, No. 35.....J. E. Finch, W. M.  
J. L. Powers, proxy for S. W.
- Preston, No. 36.....Wallace W. Braden, W. M.  
O. H. Jacobson, S. W.
- Mystic Tie, No. 37.....L. G. Thompson, W. M.
- Washington, No. 38.....Melvin G. Peters, W. M.
- Fidelity, No. 39.....W. T. Wilkins, W. M.  
C. L. West, S. W.  
D. B. Smith, J. W.
- Carnelian, No. 40.....Henry Roff, W. M.  
G. W. T. Wright, proxy for S. W.  
Chas. J. Cogswell, J. W.
- Herman, No. 41.....Chas. B. Anderson, S. W.  
B. C. Grover, proxy for J. W.
- Hope, No. 42.....A. P. Fitch, W. M.  
E. A. Child, S. W.
- Harmony, No. 43.....J. C. Slade, W. M.
- King Solomon, No. 44.....Horace D. Carter, W. M.
- Union, No. 45.....Robert Travis, W. M.
- Evergreen, No. 46.....H. H. Straw, W. M.
- Concord, No. 47.....Wm. H. Hall, W. M.
- Social, No. 48.....O. F. Perkins, W. M.  
F. A. Noble, proxy for S. W.
- Rising Sun, No. 49.....L. W. Needham, proxy for Lodge.
- Watertown, No. 50.....E. Hainlin, proxy for W. M.  
C. G. Halgren, S. W.
- Acacia, No. 51.....Arthur H. Steen, W. M.  
Robert Wilkins, S. W.
- Cannon River, No. 52.....George Molm, W. M.
- Nicollet, No. 54.....C. M. Benham, W. M.  
T. Montgomery, proxy for S. W.  
G. S. Ives, proxy for J. W.
- Zion, No. 55.....J. H. McCourt, W. M.
- Meridien, No. 56.....F. W. Shimer, J. W.



Good Faith, No. 90.....	J. W. Cowing, W. M.
Antiquity, No. 91.....	John H. Bowers, W. M.
Fraternal, No. 92.....	Not represented.
Unity, No. 93.....	Not represented.
Keystone, No. 94.....	J. M. Thompson, proxy for Lodge.
Sherburne, No. 95.....	B. F. Mabie, J. W.
Libanus, No. 96.....	Blinn Converse, W. M. J. S. Aldritt, S. W.
Prudence, No. 97.....	C. H. Smith, W. M.
Charity, No. 98.....	Albert Marden, W. M.
Corner Stone, No. 99.....	Eben E. Corliss, W. M. Wm. C. Bedford, J. W.
Aurora, No. 100.....	N. McFadden, W. M.
Fraternity, No. 101.....	Isaac P. Durfee, W. M. Benjamin F. Thurber, J. W.
Lebanon, No. 102.....	W. H. Roberts, W. M.
Bethel, No. 103.....	M. L. Holly, W. M.
Sharon, No. 104.....	F. R. Bunker, W. M.
Mt. Tabor, 105.....	Not represented.
Relief, No. 108.....	Jerry E. Getman, W. M.
Sunset, No. 109.....	A. J. Mullin, W. M.
Pickwick, No. 110.....	E. B. Huffman, S. W.
Caryer, No. 111.....	Henry R. Denny, W. M. Andrew P. Peterson, S. W.
Khurum, No. 112.....	E. J. Davenport, W. M. Chas. M. Foote, S. W. Wm. E. Leonard, J. W.
Excelsior, No. 113.....	D. C. Hunt, W. M. C. Byerly, S. W. O. C. Meaker, proxy for J. W.
Ben Franklin, No. 114.....	James L. Helm, W. M.
Elgin, No. 115.....	D. F. Ferguson, W. M.
Lafayette, No. 116.....	J. B. Graves, W. M. Stephen Ives, proxy for S. W.
Granite, No. 117.....	Milo E. Beard, J. W.
Newport, No. 118.....	Wm. Fowler, J. W.
Delta, No. 119.....	S. H. Adams, J. W.
Grand Meadow, No. 121.....	George F. Goodwin, W. M.
Kellogg, No. 122.....	Wilton K. Wolf, W. M. Wm. Canfield, S. W.
Prairie, No. 123.....	C. D. Giddings, J. W.
Janesville, No. 124.....	John W. Hill, S. W.
Winslow Lewis, No. 125.....	Allen D. Fogerson, W. M.

Moorhead, No. 126.....	Not represented.
Centennial, No. 127.....	Minor Ball, proxy for Lodge.
Josephus, No. 128.....	W. L. McQueen, proxy for Lodge.
Swift, No. 129.....	J. Q. A. Braden, proxy for Lodge.
Arcturus, No. 130.....	Not represented.
Alma, No. 131.....	J. S. Bowers, W. M. James S. Johnson, S. W. O. B. Dearborn, J. W.
Humboldt, No. 132.....	Robert Elliott, W. M. Julius Schaller, S. W.
Golden Sheaf, No. 133.....	E. A. Dopkins, W. M. Henry Baldwin, S. W.
Cokato, No. 134.....	Not represented.
Nelson, No. 135.....	Geo. W. McInturf, W. M.
Walnut, No. 136.....	Not represented.
Appleton, No. 137.....	A. D. Countryman, W. M. L. A. Countryman, S. W.
Orion, No. 138.....	Eri A. D. Salter, S. W. Marcus Johnson, J. W.
Verndale, No. 139.....	Chas. W. Brown, W. M.
Little Falls, No. 140.....	J. H. Rhodes, W. M.
Crookston, No. 141.....	W. D. Hurlbut, S. W.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,  
C. L. WEST,  
H. C. WOODBURY,  
*Committee.*

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 3 : 30 o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 : 30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Officers and members as at the morning session.

On motion of Bro. G. A. Camp (2) it was

*Resolved*, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing, be permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during its present session.

## COMMITTEES.

The M. . W. . Grand Master announced the following committees :

## RETURNS OF LODGES.

Bros. Ernest Johnson, (2,) W. H. Harries, (20,) Geo. S. Spencer, (23.)

## LODGES U. . D. .

Bros. O. H. Page, (22,) W. T. Wilkins, (39,) E. E. Corliss, (99.)

## GRAND SECRETARY AND GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Bros. L. Z. Rogers, (32,) H. R. Denny, (111,) W. W. Braden, (36.)

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bros. Geo. A. Camp, (2,) J. H. Brown, (104,) W. D. Cornish, (5,) R. H. Gove, (21,) J. D. Farmer, (58.)

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) Aaron Goodrich, (3,) Irving Todd, (7.)

## ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Bros. Aaron Goodrich, (3,) Albert Marden, (98,) J. Q. A. Braden, (129,) J. H. Noble, (19.)

## MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bros. G. B. Cooley, (11,) Chas. Griswold, (49,) E. W. Durant, (1,) J. N. Castle, (1,) A. J. Edgerton, (11.)

## APPROPRIATIONS.

Bros. E. P. Barnum, (60,) L. A. Hancock, (8,) W. H. Roberts, (102.)

## PRINTING.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) O. G. Miller, (5,) W. A. Miller, (4.)

## PAY ROLL.

Bros. J. H. Thompson, (19,) C. M. Benham, (54,) Frank Chase, (1.)

The M. . W. . Grand Master then read the following

## ADDRESS :

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge :*

Since our last Grand Annual Communication it has pleased the

Grand Master of the Universe who guides us and on whom our dependence rests, to take from our midst our R. W. Bro. Abner C. Smith, who was born in Orange Co., in the State of Vermont, on the 14th day of Feby., 1814, and died at his home in Litchfield, this State, on the 24th day of September, 1880, at the age of 66 years. He was a man of purity and culture, of marked characteristics, and ever exercised a great influence for good in the community where he lived.

He was a zealous and earnest mason, willing at all times to devote his time and energies in the practice of our rites and in building up the order. He was initiated, passed and raised in Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, in the District of Columbia, in 1838. Moved to Mt. Clemens, in Michigan, in 1839, and at once busied himself in bringing about a re-organization of the Grand Lodge, which had been dormant for a series of years. He was Grand Secretary from 1841 to 1844, and again in 1847. In 1852 he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter. In 1851, he commenced the publication of the "Ancient Landmark," a monthly, devoted to the interests of masonry. He came to St. Paul in 1855, and for a time was engaged in the publication of an evening paper. Soon after his arrival in St. Paul, he affiliated with St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, and was elected its Worshipful Master for two successive years; was elected Grand Junior Warden in 1858. In 1868, he moved to Forest City, and organized Forest City Lodge, No. 70, serving as Master until 1873, when the charter was surrendered and the members united with Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, at Litchfield, of which lodge he was a member at the time of his decease. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was as representative of St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, of which he was Worshipful Master, at the session of January, 1857, since which time he has been almost a constant attendant at our annual communications,—being absent but two or three sessions—contributing to our well-being his efforts and counsel, born of his energy and ripe wisdom. Our records for the past twenty-three years bear ample attest of his worth and usefulness as a mason. We shall want for his aid and good counsels and deeply deplore his loss.

He was buried with the impressive ceremonies of our order under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, under the care and direction of our R. W. Deputy Grand Master C. H. Benton. A special train was run from St. Paul to Litchfield to accommodate a large number of the brethren attending, embracing delegations from Cataract Lodge, No. 2; St. Paul Lodge, No. 3; Hennepin Lodge, No. 4; Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5; Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19; Howard Lodge, No. 82; Sharon Lodge, No. 104; Carver Lodge, No. 111; Khurum Lodge, No. 112; and Centennial Lodge, No. 127, together with most of the Grand Officers.

It was a source of deep regret to me that I was not able to attend at his obsequies.

#### LODGES CHARTERED.

The lodges chartered at our last session, were constituted, and the officers installed, by my direction, as follows:

Verndale, at Verndale.

Orion, at Atwater.

Little Falls, at Little Falls.

Crookston, at Crookston.

Appleton, at Appleton.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations to form new lodges have been granted as follows:

Jan. 17, 1880. At Currie, Murray county. N. Currie, W. M.; B. M. Low, S. W.; A. T. Crowe, J. W.

April 1, 1880. At Ortonville, Big Stone county. C. Smith, W. M.; C. H. Mero, S. W.; N. J. Schefer, J. W.

April 24, 1880. At Olivia, Renville county. D. W. Gumpin, W. M.; L. White, S. W.; W. H. Fredericks, J. W.

April 26, 1880. At Bird Island, Renville county. J. S. Niles, W. M.; J. S. Bowler, S. W.; W. M. Holbrook, J. W.

May 2, 1880. At Melrose, Stearns county. S. B. Foote, W. M.; A. Whitney, S. W.; N. M. Freeman, J. W.



May 17, 1880. At Lake Benton, Lincoln county; J. B. Russell, W. . M. .; L. J. Herbison, S. . W. .; Henry Potter, J. . W. .

Nov. 28, 1880. At Canby, Yellow Medicine county. John Moore, W. . M. .; M. Pinton, S. . W. .; O. J. Holt, J. . W. .

Applications have also been made recently for new lodges at Brownton and Pipestone—but too late if granted—to institute and for any work to be done before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and I leave the applications for consideration by my successor.

Dispensations for a lodge at Renville and for a second lodge at Anoka have been refused.

The petition for a new lodge at Chaska is held at the request of the petitioners. Owing to the wonderful development of the newly settled portion of the jurisdiction, the great desire for lodge privileges among our brethren residing in the towns and cities which are being so rapidly built upon the lines of newly constructed railways, I have been impelled to relax somewhat the conservative restraint heretofore observed in granting dispensations for new lodges. The rule never to establish new lodges where the effect will be to weaken the old, nor for convenience merely, to render masonry cheap, is a most wholesome one and should be obeyed; but there are circumstances when strict adherence to rule would seem a tribute to despotism, inviting revolution.

The past season has presented to us such a time, let us hope a precursor of more to follow. To-day we saw the column pass, the next the prairie where they spread was dotted with their dwellings. Then the station and forthwith the clang of enterprise molds itself into edifice and mart.

The builders meet, of every class and race and creed, to review their work. They greet then the exclamation of glad surprise, then the fraternal grasp goes round and this, the prayer of their petition: We have builded homes and trade, have established law for our differences and institutions to aid in our enlightenment, give us now our altar to govern and cement us in harmony.

To morrow the rival town appears, the impulse, the prayer the same.

We cannot forecast the future, nor predict lest we blunt the zeal which is full of promise. Trusting to the generous discrimination of our brothers and their interest in the growth and stability of our lodges, we grant them warrant, praying for the prosperity of both, yet confident that if calamity threaten, the craft will see the virtue and strength in consolidation.

We should not let pride or ambition deter us from the recognition that it is unity and strength that gives temples and power for good while dissensions and disaster follow weakness and divisions.

I am glad to note that this trust is not unwarranted as is evinced in the action of some of our subordinate lodges during the present masonic year.

#### SURRENDER OF CHARTERS.

I received a communication from Brother L. W. Needham, W. . M. . of Adoniram Lodge, No. 107, which is so illustrative of the principle and of the spirit that should obtain and govern in like circumstances that I give it place.

DOVER CENTER, Olmsted Co., Minn.,  
Oct. 30th, 1880.

*H. R. Wells, G. . M. .*

M. . W. . Sir and Brother: Our Lodge, Adoniram 107, A. . F. . and A. . M. . has unanimously voted to surrender our charter, provided that it meets with your approval. The lodge is solvent and harmony prevails. Our hearts are filled with love for our lodge, but owing to small and scattered membership and very limited territory, we feel that we are acting in the interest of Masonry in asking to be discontinued. Almost our entire membership desire to affiliate with Rising Sun Lodge of St. Charles.

Please advise us at your earliest convenience.

Very courteously and fraternly yours,

L. W. NEEDHAM, W. . M. .

Upon the receipt of this letter I directed that the lodge be properly summoned to act upon the question of surrender of the

charter; that their action be reported to me, together with an invoice of the property interests of the lodge, and also that the lodge would indicate what disposition they desired to have made of the property, and to make complete record of their proceedings.

Under date of Nov. 22, Bro. Needham officially advised me that my directions had been observed, and that there was no dissent to the surrender upon the part of any member, sixteen being present. He also reported a list of the articles of lodge furniture, which comprised the property of the lodge, which was classified as lots "one" and "two," and stating as to its disposition: "If it meets with the approval of our Grand Master and lodge we would like lot 'two' placed with Ashlar Lodge, Eyota, as it embraces furniture which they do not have and that they need. Lot 'one' we would be glad to have Rising Sun Lodge of St. Charles, have." I directed that such disposition be made as indicated, subject to the action of the Grand Lodge in relation thereto.

Also that the Secretary of the lodge issue to each member a certificate of membership under the lodge seal, and that the charter, lodge records and seal be expressed to the Grand Secretary. All of which I am advised has been done. I am also advised that twelve of the members of Adoniram have affiliated with Rising Sun Lodge, No. 49, and the remainder with Ashlar Lodge, No. 61. I recommend that the disposition of the lodge furniture made, be ratified by the Grand Lodge.

Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, having failed to make returns, was visited by R. . W. . D. W. Hall, who reports that the membership has scattered, and that the W. . M. . has not been able to open the lodge for a long period. I directed that the charter be arrested and the lodge property be deposited with the Grand Secretary, which has been done. It would seem to be the duty of the W. . M. . and Wardens of lodges to anticipate a collapse such as has overtaken this lodge, and to see that a timely surrender is made and their masonic status preserved at least, but under the circumstances attending this case, I recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to issue certificates of member-

ship to the members of Mystic Circle Lodge who shall apply therefor, and who shall have applied for membership to some other lodge, and that such certificate may be regarded as a dimit by the lodge to which it may be presented.

I am glad to announce that Minneiska Lodge, No. 74, has withdrawn its petition presented at the last session, to surrender its charter, and has renewed labor with good prospects.

#### GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

There was in the hands of the Grand Treasurer Jan.

1, 1880.....	\$1,436 44
Received during the year from the G. S. ....	4,504 00

January 1, 1881—total.....	\$5,940 44
There has been paid out orders 1 to 20, inclusive.....	3,689 27

Leaving balance in G. S. Treasurer's hands.....	\$2,251 17
Of this balance there belongs to the Widows' and	

Orphans' fund.....	\$500
Interest at five per cent.....	25
	525 00

Appropriation 1880, printing blanks, not used..	5 00
	\$530 00

Unappropriated.....	\$1,721 17
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Provision should be made for the permanent investment from year to year of the funds appropriated to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the income only to be drawn. This fund should also receive a fixed appropriation of not less than \$500, our expenses to be limited if necessary to that end.

#### DECISIONS.

The admonitions from the Grand East to the craft to read and expound the law together with the publication, by direction, of

our constitution and edicts in force, and the excellent digest compiled and published by our Bro. Irving Todd, has had a most salutary and wholesome effect, most manifest in the absence of continual enquiry for exposition of masonic law. I have answered many and varied questions during the past year, useful to know and agreeable to answer, but none which I deem should be exalted to the dignity of a decision to be submitted for your consideration, except one arising out of the action of the Grand Lodge in its review of the proceedings in expulsion, certified up by Concord Lodge, No. 47. The judgment was expulsion, which judgment was "in all things reversed." Grand Lodge proceedings, 1880, page 54.

Does the judgment of reversal by the Grand Lodge, when based upon the insufficiency of charge, or of evidence to sustain it, or upon irregularity in proceedings, restore the brother to membership in his lodge?

*Answer.*—No. A reversal of the decision of the lodge, made by the Grand Lodge, shall have the effect only to restore the accused to the general rights and privileges of masonry, and not to membership within the body from which he was suspended, or expelled, without its unanimous consent. Rule 12, Trial Code.

The principle underlying this rule is, that no brother who has received condemnation at the hands of his lodge shall be again imposed upon them without their consent.

But in all such cases justice to the brother requires that the proceedings of the subordinate lodge should make apparent the *bona fides* of the lodge in its action, or strictest discipline should follow.

In the case suggested, and in like cases, when no appeal is taken and the Grand Lodge is only to make formal review under Rule 10, further return should be required on the part of the lodge, if practicable, that a re-submission may be directed, if deemed necessary, that the unworthy may be weeded from among us, and that the lodge may not be obnoxious to the charge of injustice.

It might be well to consider whether there is not more of sentiment than practical wisdom embodied in the provision of Rule

12, referred to, and whether it is not the subject, proper for judicious revision.

#### VISITATIONS.

I am in receipt of reports, partial or full, from the District Deputy Grand Masters in the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Districts as against reports from two districts for 1879, a marked improvement in the attention given the work on the part of those assigned to the duty, yet but a promise of what is desired, and which is absolutely essential for the well being of our order in its organization.

A thorough system of supervision and inspection of the work of the subordinate lodges is imperatively demanded, especially is this the case at this time since so many new lodges are being established.

It is of the highest importance that they be instructed in the right way, that they may not wander in forbidden paths, nor be cast in uncertain phrase. Reflection, observation and experience have confirmed me in the view that the most efficient way to reach the end so important and desirable is in the appointment of a Grand Lecturer under the supervision and guidance of the Grand Master.

He should be made by the G. . M. . the conservator of the work, and directed to instruct the craft, thus insuring correctness and uniformity in that respect and compelling correct business methods.

It would work a reform in the detection of those, who careless of their O. B., accept artificial helps for the promulgation of the work. We may affect to deceive the profane, and even ourselves in this regard, but this nefarious practice is grown too common to be longer ignored or to escape condemnation. The initiate who is attracted to us because we inculcate the practice of the sturdiest virtues, and because of the antiquity of our institution finds keenest zest in his belief in the pretense that our ritual is, and from all the past has been communicated from mouth to ear, he prides himself that now he has that of such value the wealth

of all the world cannot buy nor obtain except through the mystic tie in actual work.

What response will we make to his well fixed charge that we have cheated and deceived him? For that which he deemed of so great worth may be of the cheapest wares in the junk shop. We have also smote him of that deep interest in us and in our work which makes of him instead of an earnest builder at least a careless observer.

Let us, my brothers, weed off this unnatural fungus that so hampers us, and place ourselves and our beloved order on healthful, truthful and sturdy grounds once more in this respect, even though radical work is required to do it.

The funds of our Grand Lodge will now warrant us in keeping a Grand Lecturer in the field at present, at least. We cannot devote them to a better service at this time, and I recommend that the Grand Master be empowered to appoint annually a Grand Lecturer, at a salary to be fixed by the G. . L. .

I would also recommend the continuance of our present system of Dist. Deputy Grand Masters, as these officers will prove to be of great assistance to the Grand Lecturer as well as to the craft.

I take pleasure in this connection in calling your attention to a communication kindly addressed to me by R. . W. . M. L. Youngs, the Grand Lecturer of Wisconsin, which position he has filled most creditably to himself and of great advantage to the craft, for more than twenty-three years. Exact thoroughness is his characteristic, its result a substantial exemplification in every Wisconsin mason. His letter is replete with suggestions, the result of his wide experience and wisdom.

The committee to whom was referred the matter relating to the incurring of debts by the subordinate lodges and the duty and obligation of the G. . L. . in reference thereto, reported the advisability and necessity of the G. . L. . taking decisive action looking to wholesome restraint. The committee made no recommendation for definite action. Since we have no report as to the actual standing of the subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction in that respect, in order that the G. . L. . may be advised and then be enabled to act intelligently, I recommend that the Grand Sec-

retary by direction make provision in the blanks provided for the next annual returns from the subordinate lodges, to be properly filled by the secretaries of the lodges under the direction of the proper officers showing the property, interests or assets of the several lodges, including furniture, credits and lodge buildings or halls owned with the estimated value of each, also the indebtedness, and that by regulation such return be made to the G. . L. . annually hereafter with the penalty added that in case any lodge shall fail to make return as prescribed, within the time prescribed, it shall forfeit pay for its representative in the G. . L. . for the current year.

I suggest also that place be given in the report of the committee on returns of lodges in the G. . L. . in columns headed "assets," "liabilities," respectively, in which the returns from each lodge in aggregate shall be placed, and that the same be published as part of the G. . L. . proceedings for information. This will I think operate as a restraint against the incurring of indebtedness by the subordinate lodges, also as an incentive to business diligence and prompt returns as well furnish the G. . L. . with the much needed information as to the condition and standing of the lodges.

#### DEDICATIONS.

Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, at Wabasha, having constructed a new hall, it was dedicated with ample ceremony on the 17th day of Dec., 1880.

I was unable to attend at the day appointed, to superintend the work and at the request of the lodge I appointed R. . W. . M. P. Stroup, P. . M. . of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, my proxy, who reports "that he was received by Wapahasa Lodge with the usual courtesies, and that the hall was dedicated to Free Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence according to the established masonic usage." A full report of the proceedings is by him returned, which is directed to be given in the Grand Lodge proceedings for this session.



## BY-LAWS.

Without repeating the argument presented to you at our last session, I desire to call your attention to the matter of the preparation by competent authority, to be designated by the Grand Lodge, of a code of by-laws, to be published with the proceedings as a suggestion and for the information of the subordinate lodges.

I am satisfied that such a course will prove of great convenience and advantage, at the same time will not be an infringement upon the prerogatives of the lodges. If it tends to uniformity it will accomplish much good. The committee to whom the matter was referred at the last session made no report. I deem the matter of too much importance to be ignored.

I also desire to call your attention to the fact, that owing no doubt to oversight, the subordinate lodges were not specially notified to act upon the proposition submitted at the last session of the Grand Lodge for the amendment of the constitution in relation to the matter of dual membership.

The matter should, I think, be brought before the subordinate lodges for their action.

## RELIEF.

My attention has been called to a circular issued by certain brethren, members of Red Wing Lodge, No. 8 and Arcturus Lodge, No. 130, at Red Wing, addressed "to the masonic fraternity of the United States," and stating, among other things, that they have been excommunicated from their church because of their refusal to renounce masonry; that they have organized a new church and now solicit aid, as masons, in their organization and in the erection of a church edifice. My first impression was that this appeal did not fall strictly within the range of masonic charity entitling to relief, but ought rather to be addressed to the liberally disposed lovers of religious freedom everywhere. Upon further consideration I am clear that this appeal is from worthy brothers in distress, and, as such, entitled to our heartiest sympathy and support.

Masonry does not step aside to accept assault, nor to antagonize

assailants, but it ought ever to assist a falling brother, whether he is stricken by sect or satan. It is the conservator of good, its mission to make men wiser, better, and consequently happier. And as along its pathway through the ages, religious sects, based upon masonic incidents, have sprung up, it has accepted and does accept them as auxiliaries in the great work. It can have no controversy with any but asks co-operation in its holy mission. I ask for our brothers earnest consideration of their petition.

#### GRAND LODGE OF CUBA.

The two Grand Bodies in the Island of Cuba, have compromised their differences by uniting and organizing under the style and name of "The Grand Lodge of Cuba," and as such ask fraternal recognition. I know of no reason why this should not be accorded and full masonic relations be thus established with them.

#### MANITOBA.

The Grand Secretary is also in receipt of a communication from the G. . . S. . of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, asking formal recognition and exchange of Grand Lodge Representatives. We have maintained fraternal relations with that Grand Lodge from its organization, yet this expected formal recognition has been neglected.

#### TEXAS.

The Grand Lodge of Texas, at its last communication, declined to accept, at our hands, reimbursement for moneys expended by that Grand Lodge "in paying appropriate honors to the memory of Grand Master Braden, deceased, as what was done was done out of the fullness of our hearts for the brotherhood, and with no thought of reimbursement." Thus laying new tribute upon us for their fraternal course toward us, and upon the fraternity everywhere, for this noble illustration of true masonic courtesy and charity.

## GRAND LODGE OF DAKOTA.

I am happy to say that the serious differences into which we were drifting, as it were, with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, have received a most wholesome check, and but little remains to assure that spirit of concord and true fraternity which should exist.

The real difference was based upon this distinction, while each Grand Lodge conceded the principle of exclusive jurisdiction, Dakota conceived that it was based upon a positive law, to be given full force and effect upon the organization of a Grand Lodge as of course, while our then Grand Master held, or rather viewed it as a doctrine, or a rule at most, to be recognized and exercised in the spirit of concession only, and then only upon full fraternal conditions. This position is most ably stated and sustained by our Grand Secretary in his very able report as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

In the absence of a positive law to govern in such cases, and it is conceded to be still an "open question," Dakota even admitting that they could not *compel* an acquiescence with their views—a subordinate lodge could not be required, against its will, to throw off its allegiance to its parent Grand Lodge and accept affiliation with another. To attempt it by declaring it clandestine, or non-intercourse with its members, could only affect its relations and not its existence.

Grand Master Braden did not deem the conditions, the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Dakota such as to impel him to advise the subordinate lodges in Dakota to affiliate with that Grand Lodge, for reasons which have been reported to you, prominent among them being the fact that at that time "the membership of both lodges were unanimous in the desire to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota." Since that time Shilo Lodge, No. 105, petitioned for and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, leaving at the close of our last session Bismarck Lodge still subject to us and practically by our invitation. The continued exercise of jurisdiction in Dakota by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was not only exciting the severe criticism of our sister Grand Lodges, but was fostering discord with our brethren in Dakota. I felt keenly the responsibility

that I deemed to rest upon me to preserve the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and to promote harmony. And with this view I investigated the questions involved to the extent of my opportunities. After such research I am convinced that the great weight of authority is against our position and in favor of the establishing, as the governing law in such cases, the American rule of absolute, exclusive Territorial jurisdiction. Accepting that view, to promote harmony, to protect the brethren of Bismarck against any intemperate action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and to prevent the perpetuation of a hateful precedent, resulting always, as illustrated in our experience, in confusion, I at once addressed the W. . M. . of Bismarck Lodge, expressing fully my conclusions and not hesitating to advise affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

I am glad to say that the brethren of Bismarck Lodge, pleased and grateful for this action, unanimously accepted my suggestion and are now in affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, on terms of fraternal equality with the other subordinate lodges in that jurisdiction. Owing to the disturbed relations existing between this and the Grand Lodge of Dakota which I forbear to discuss, I hesitated to advise them of my action, though in the hope that harmony might be restored between the two jurisdictions I opened correspondence with Grand Master Hand, which I herewith submit. Realizing that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, nor one of its obedience could hold fraternal relations with any who aspersed or cast imputations of wrong upon it or upon our dead Grand Master, whose memory we revere, Grand Master Hand, with the frankness and a nobility of spirit born of desire for fraternal concord addressed to me the following letter :

YANKTON, DAKOTA,

Dec. 16, 1880.

*H. R. Wells, G. . M. .,*

M. . W. . Sir and Brother: Since our recent conversation, while traveling together, relative to the unhappy differences existing between the Grand Bodies over which we respectively preside, I think I have in some respects a better understanding

of the motives which have actuated your predecessors in the course adopted by them toward the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

I am satisfied that much of the difficulty has arisen from mutual misunderstandings. I more clearly appreciate now the delicate condition of Grand Master Braden's health, and his inability during the last few months of his life to attend to business. Sharing in the high and universal esteem with which he was regarded during his life, and in the respect that the brethren in Minnesota entertain for his memory, I feel that I should be unjust to myself, as well as untrue to the great and precious principles which are the foundation of our fraternity, if I did not avail myself of the opportunity which my acquaintance with you affords, of disclaiming in all that I have written or said about these difficulties any personal or official disrespect to him. I have written what at the time seemed best to me to defend the course of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and present the facts as I understood them from my standpoint to the masonic world, and I accord to him the same sincerity. And while I am unwilling to yield the principle for which the Grand Lodge of Dakota has contended, relative to the question of jurisdiction, I desire to disclaim all intention of saying anything which should be construed as unjust to your lamented Grand Master.

I have always thought that had it been possible to have had personal interviews between the officers of the two jurisdictions, an understanding could have been secured which would have enabled us to adjust these unpleasant differences, and thus avoid the controversy that has taken place.

I assure you that not only myself, but the brethren of this jurisdiction, will be most happy to co-operate with you in bringing about a better understanding between the two Grand Lodges. And we shall hail with genuine delight the day when all these troubles shall be things of the past, and we shall recognize only that bond of fraternity which makes us all brothers.

With assurances of my high regard and great personal respect,  
I am

Very truly and fraternally yours,

GEO. H. HAND,

Grand Master.

Upon the receipt of this letter, I at once acknowledged in appropriate terms the concession made, and our obligations for this effort for the promoting of harmony, and then advised him of my action in relation to Bismarck Lodge, attesting its cheerful assent and desire for affiliation with them; in response to which I have received the following reply:

YANKTON, DAKOTA,

Jan. 2, 1881.

*H. R. Wells, G. M.,*

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: I take very great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 25th ult., and I assure you that I cordially and sincerely reciprocate the kindly and fraternal sentiments expressed therein.

I desire to express the hope that the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota at its coming session, may be of such a character as to bury forever the unhappy differences which have so long existed between that body and the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

Not only on my own account, but in behalf of the Grand Lodge over which I have the honor to preside, do I thank you for recommending to Bismarck Lodge to recognize and acknowledge allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

To you I feel we are indebted for the consummation of that object, and I cannot too highly commend the spirit of conciliation which prompted you to take the action that you did.

I believe that much of the trouble which has existed has grown out of mutual misunderstandings, and I trust that the day is not far distant when they shall all be numbered among the things of the past.

Thanking you again for the sentiments of fraternal feeling that you have so well expressed; and with assurance of my great personal esteem, I remain,

Very sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEO. H. HAND,

Grand Master.

My brothers, I leave this matter and my action for your con-

sideration. In my course I have been actuated only by a desire for the highest good of our order, and to give fixed establishment to correct principles, insuring peace and harmony, which should be our highest aim. In furtherance of this great end, in view of the present status of our relations with the G. . L. . of Dakota, and the manly and fraternal disavowal which has been made to you, I submit whether this G. . L. . should not in like fraternal spirit make appropriate acknowledgment.

#### CONCLUSION.

My brothers, when through your confidence you exalted me to the Grand East, I felt that I could not better meet the debt of gratitude that you had imposed upon me than by fulfilling the duties of the high position so far as I might be able. This I have faithfully endeavored to do, my great regret being that I have been able to accomplish so little for our beloved order.

I now return to you the trust, acknowledging with grateful heart my obligations to the members of the G. . L. . and especially our venerable past Grand Master Pierson who have so kindly assisted me with their wise counsel, and to the craft for their indulgence.

May Heaven's richest blessings rest upon you and all worthy masons.

H. R. WELLS,  
Grand Master.

#### SUB-DIVISION AND REFERENCE.

On motion of Bro. R. L. McCormick, (77,) the Address of the M. . W. . Grand Master was referred to a special committee for Sub-division and reference.

Bros. R. L. McCormick, (77,) G. B. Cooley, (11,) and W. A. Miller, (4,) were appointed such committee.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer presented their reports, which were referred to the Committee on Books of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

## GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

In compliance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge Constitution the Grand Secretary presents his Annual Report.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The transactions of the Grand Lodge, had at its last Annual Communication, were made up, printed, and the usual distribution made at as early a date as practicable.

Grand Lodges are entitled to three copies, because of reciprocity. Grand Masters, or other Grand Officers; Chairman of Foreign Correspondence Committees; our Representatives near other Grand Bodies; the Masonic Press, and public or masonic libraries are entitled by courtesy, to copies of our proceedings, and if not without, can always receive by writing.

Other parties outside of the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge cannot expect them without paying the postage.

## CHARTERS.

The charters ordered at the last Annual Communication were severally made out and delivered as soon after the close of the session as practicable.

## DISPENSATIONS.

By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, dispensations for new lodges have been issued, as follows :

- Jan. 17, 1880, to Currie, at Currie, Murray county.
- April 1, 1880, to Lake View, at Ortonville.
- April 24, 1880, to Ionic, at Olivia, Renville county.
- April 26, 1880, to Bird Island, Bird Island, Renville county.
- May 3, 1880, to Melrose, at Melrose, Stearns county.
- May 17, 1880, to Benton, at Lake Benton, Lincoln county.
- Nov. 28, 1880, to Canby, at Canby.

In each case the constitutional fee accompanied the application.

## RECORDS AND REGISTRY.

Records are written up.

Progress has been made, but the Grand Secretary has not been able



during the year to complete the registry as anticipated at the last report. Hopes are entertained that it will be completed during the present year.

## FINANCIAL.

During the year I have received—

Jan. 14, 1880, For dues Sakatah Lodge, No. 32.....	\$15 50
Jan. 16, 1880, For dues Antiquity Lodge, No. 91....	21 00
Jan. 16, 1880, For dues Doric Lodge, No. 87.....	21 50
Jan. 16, 1880, For dues Adoniram Lodge, No. 107.....	18 50
Jan. 22, 1880, For dues Grand Meadow Lodge, No. 121.....	12 00
Jan. 22, 1880, For dues Anoka Lodge, No. 30, for 1878.....	52 50
Jan. 27, 1880, Refused to receive, and returned by G. L. Texas.	34 50
Aug. 4, 1880, For dues Unity Lodge, No. 93.....	14 00
For seven dispensations as above noticed.....	140 00
Total.....	\$329 50

Grand Treasurer's receipt herewith.

## RETURNS.

The blanks for returns as provided for at the last session have been procured, sufficient for three years, and yet kept within the appropriation for that purpose.

The Grand Secretary must again call attention to the neglect of subordinates in forwarding returns to the Grand Secretary as required by the regulation, ten days prior to the Annual Communication.

Under the Constitution no business in the Grand Lodge can be transacted until after the report of the Committee on Credentials. The standing committees must be appointed before the Grand Master delivers his annual address. The evidence of membership from which to select the committees is the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The per diem of each day's session amounts to four hundred and seventy-five dollars. It would require one day's labor for a committee to examine the returns and write out a report, if the work was commenced after the appointment.

If the returns are sent up as required, the Grand Secretary is enabled to have a list prepared, and the Committee on Credentials can report within an hour, thus saving one day's session.

If the saving of time and money is any object to the Grand Lodge, some plan should be devised to oblige the proper officers of the subordinates to comply with the requirements of the regulations.

## REDUCED FARE.

Arrangements have been made with each of the railroad companies, by which representatives to the Grand Lodge can return at one-fifth fare. The Grand Secretary is under obligations to Bro. J. P. Pond for his personal services in this matter, whilst the former was confined to his house by a severe attack of sickness.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Secretary every year is in receipt of the transactions of the various Grand Lodges in the United States and the Canadas, besides various pamphlets, etc., etc., from bodies in foreign countries, and also various masonic periodicals. Whilst at this time these various documents are valuable for the masonic information contained, the time is not far distant when they will be of a monetary value. The Grand Secretary uses his best endeavors to preserve in as good condition as may be, but sound policy requires that they should be bound, and thus made available for the use of the Grand Lodge.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations of the last Annual Communication were amply sufficient—a portion not used—to meet the requirements of the business of the Grand Lodge. The usual appropriations only will be required for the present year, unless from some action of the Grand Lodge at the present session.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,  
Grand Secretary.

## GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer,

In account with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

## RECEIPTS.

1880.

To cash balance on hand as per report of Jan. 13th,	
1880.....	\$1,436 44
Jan. 13, To cash received of A. T. C. Pierson, G. S.....	4,174 50
Dec. 31, To cash received of A. T. C. Pierson, G. S.....	329 50
To cash received, interest at 5 per cent. on certificate	
of deposit of \$500.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,965 44

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1880.

Jan. 14, By paid order No. 1—Remission of dues, Corinthian Lodge, No. 67.....	\$ 27 50
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 2—Josephus Lodge, No. 128, for over paid dues.....	50
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 3—Hiram Abi Lodge, No. 83, for overpaid dues.....	50
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 4—Bro. W. B. Wilson (mileage,) Sunset Lodge, No. 109.....	7 00
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 5—Bro. Thos. Montgomery, Asst. Secretary.....	15 00
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 6—Miller & Rich, printing certificates	9 75
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 7—Bro. G. B. Whipple, Grand Chaplain, attendance Bro. Braden's funeral.....	12 00
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 8—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, appropriation for Foreign Correspondence.....	250 00
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 9—Bro. H. Burningham, Grand Tyler.....	25 00
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 10—Bro. H. R. Wells, Grand Master's expenses.....	300 00
Jan. 14, By paid order No. 11—Bro. B. N. Ohlhouse, mileage, Mystic Star Lodge, No. 69.....	6 00
Jan. 15, By paid order No. 12—Part of rent of Grand Secretary's office.....	75 00
Jan. 15, By paid order No. 13—Bro. J. H. Brown.....	10 00
Jan. 15, By paid order No. 14—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account of contingencies.....	75 00
Jan. 15, By paid order No. 15—Pay roll, session 1880.....	1,108 64
Jan. 15, By paid order No. 81-2—Per resolution of Grand Lodge (Printed Proceedings, 1880, page 58,) to Widows' and Orphans' Fund.....	500 00
April 3, By paid order No. 16—Miller & Rich, printing proceedings, 1880.....	619 88
Aug. 11, By paid order No. 17—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, on salary	250 00
Aug. 11, By paid order No. 18—Insurance.....	47 50
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 19—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S., Postage, \$25; Bal. of rent, \$75.....	100 00
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 20—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, balance of salary, 1880.....	250 00

Dec. 31, By paid order No. 21—Miller & Rich, printing blank returns.....	20 00
1881.	
Jan. 11, By paid order No. 22—High Forest Lodge.....	1 00
Jan. 11, By cash balance in Treasury .....	2,255 17

Total..... \$5,965 44

Faternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,

Grand Treasurer.

The Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund,

In account with the M. W. G. L. of Minnesota.

#### RECEIPTS.

1880.	
Jan. 15, Received of the Grand Treasurer of G. L. ....	\$500 00
1881.	
Jan. 11, Received interest at 5 per cent., one year.....	25 00

Cash on hand Jan. 11, 1881, to balance.....\$525 00

Faternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,

Treasurer.

#### COMMITTEE ON SUB-DIVISION AND REFERENCE.

*To the M. W. G. L. of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was referred the address of the M. W. G. L. M. for sub-division and reference, would respectfully report as follows, to-wit :

1. That so much and such parts thereof as relates to the death of R. W. Bro. Abner C. Smith P. G. J. W. be referred to a special committee of three.

2. That so much as relates to lodges U. D., be referred to the Committee on Lodges U. D.

3. That so much as relates to the surrender of the charter of Adoniram Lodge, No. 107, and as to the arrest of the charter of Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, be referred to a special committee of three.

4. That so much as relates to the Grand Lodge funds be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

5. That so much as refers to the decisions of the M. W. G. L. M. be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

6. That so much thereof as refers to By-laws and dual membership be referred to a special committee of three.

7. That so much thereof as refers to the matter of relief of brethren be referred to a special committee of three.

8. That so much thereof as refers to the Grand Lodges of Cuba, Texas, Dakota, and Manitoba, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

9. And that the residue of the address of the M. W. G. M. be referred to a special committee of three.

R. L. McCORMICK,  
G. B. COOLEY,  
W. A. MILLER,  
Committee.

Which was concurred in, and the committee appointed as follows:

1. Bros. Chas. Griswold, (49,) J. Q. A. Braden, (89.)
3. Bros. G. H. Davis, (23,) W. D. Sargent, (26,) Daniel Straw, (87.)
6. Bros. L. A. Hancock, (8,) L. Z. Rogers, (32,) O. H. Jacobson, (36.)
7. Bros. E. W. Durant, (1,) Geo. H. Davis, (23,) A. J. Edgerton, (11.)
9. Bros. W. A. Miller, (4,) R. L. McCormick, (77,) E. E. Corliss, (99.)

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday,) morning.

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## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

January 12, 1881.

At 9:30 o'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as on previous day.

Prayer by Rev. Bro. Chas. Griswold, P. G. M., acting as Grand Chaplain.

#### APPLICATION FOR RELIEF.

Bro. Griswold presented an application for relief from Mrs. ———, widow of our late Bro. W. J. P. ———. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

#### OBITUARY.

The committee presented the following report, which on motion of Bro. G. S. Ives, (54,) was, by a rising vote, unanimously adopted :

#### *To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the death of Past Grand Junior Warden Abner C. Smith, would respectfully submit that the utterances of our Grand Master commendatory of our lamented brother should receive our cordial endorsement. For many years Bro. Smith has been chairman of our Committee on Ancient Landmarks, and so constant has been his attendance at the communications of this Grand Body, and so active his participation in all our deliberations, that in his absence we feel indeed that a *landmark* has been removed. He was a noble, true man in the best sense of that term, a warm-hearted brother, and a fearless advocate of what he believed to be true. In debate even his opponents were compelled to respect and admire the plain-spoken man who dared to have and defend opinions of his own.

We would express our deep sympathy with his bereaved family, and recommend that the R. W. Grand Secretary be directed to forward to them a copy of this, our expression thereof.

We would further recommend that, as an additional token of our high regard for the memory of our deceased brother, that a memorial page be inscribed to him in our printed proceedings, under the direction of our R. W. Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
J. Q. A. BRADEN,  
Committee.

## RELIEF OF LODGES.

The committee presented the following report, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to appeal of certain brethren of Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, and Arcturus Lodge, No. 130, have carefully considered the same, and offer the following report :

They utterly disclaim any disposition to place this Grand Lodge in antagonism to any other institution or society, secular or religious. They recognize the truth that all societies must judge for themselves of the qualifications of their own members. Masonry claims this right for herself, and as freely accords it to others. At the same time she has ever been, and we trust will ever continue to be, the enemy of fanaticism, bigotry and oppression, wheresoever exercised, in church or state.

They recognize the duty incumbent upon masons to relieve the distressed. This duty would seem to be specially binding where such distress is the result of persecution caused by fidelity to masonic principles. The committee do not feel justified in recommending any appropriation for the relief of these brethren from the Grand Lodge funds, nor do they understand that this is expected or desired.

They, however, recommend that the fraternal sympathy and regard of the members of this Grand Body be extended to our brethren in distress, and that their cause be commended to the charitable consideration of the craft.

Fraternally submitted,

G. H. DAVIS,  
A. J. ADGERTON,  
Committee.

## MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

The committee presented the following reports, which were adopted :

## NO. I.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decision of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, during the year have

had the same under consideration, and find the said decision strictly in accordance with the masonic law and usage of this jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,  
E. W. DURANT,  
CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
J. N. CASTLE,  
A. J. EDGERTON,  
Committee.

NO. 2.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as related to the refusal of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Texas, to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in paying honors to our deceased Past Grand Master M. W. Bro. Braden, would respectfully submit, that, by their action in this respect they have furnished additional evidence of the true spirit of masonic brotherhood that seems to direct them in all their intercourse with their fellow men. This Grand Body has been placed under lasting obligations to the Grand Lodge of Texas for its many fraternal acts.

We would recommend that the utterances of our M. W. Grand Master on this subject receive the cordial endorsement of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
G. B. COOLEY,  
J. N. CASTLE,  
E. W. DURANT,  
A. J. EDGERTON,  
Committee.

NO. 3.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address which refers to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, beg leave to report:

It has not been the custom of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to take action on the formation of new Grand Lodges by the adoption of formal resolutions of recognition. Fraternal feelings have been exhibited by the exchange of proceedings and review of transactions in Foreign Correspondence reports. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has ever entertained the most friendly feelings for the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and deeply



sympathized with it in its difficulties, and rejoiced at the happy termination thereof.

Your committee, to gratify the wishes of our Manitoba brethren, depart from the usual custom and offer the following :

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota cheerfully extends to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba fraternal recognition.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,  
E. W. DURANT,  
J. N. CASTLE,  
CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
A. J. EDGERTON,  
Committee.

NO. 4.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence heartily and fully approve and endorse the action of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, in the position taken by him in reference to the unfortunate differences heretofore existing between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Dakota. We are glad that all differences between the two Grand Lodges are now fraternally settled. We therefore offer the following resolution, to-wit :

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota extend to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, the right hand of fellowship, and bids her a hearty welcome into the general sisterhood of Grand Lodges, and that a communication be addressed to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, asking the appointment of a Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

E. W. DURANT,  
G. B. COOLEY,  
CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
J. N. CASTLE,  
A. J. EDGERTON,  
Committee.

NO. 5.

*To the M. W. G. Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address referring to the Grand Lodge of Cuba beg leave to report.

That your committee fully concur with the M. W. Grand Master in

relation thereto, and would therefore move the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota extend to the Grand Lodge of Cuba fraternal recognition.

Fraternally submitted,

G. B. COOLEY,  
E. W. DURANT,  
CHAS. GRISWOLD,  
A. J. EDGERTON,  
Committee.

#### LODGES U. . D. .

The committee presented the following report which was adopted:

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Work of Lodges U. . D. . would respectfully report that we have carefully examined the records and returns of the following lodges U. . D. .:

Currie, at Currie.  
Melrose, at Melrose.  
Lake View, at Ortonville.  
Bird Island, at Bird Island.  
Benton, at Lake Benton.

And finding their work good and such as we can approve, we recommend that upon a compliance with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, in such case provided, that charters be granted to each of said lodges. But would recommend, that whereas, Bro. Lewis J. Herberson, who is named in the dispensation of Benton Lodge U. . D. . as S. . W. . has removed from the jurisdiction of said lodge; that the name of Bro. J. Frank Dursts be substituted in the charter as S. . W. .

Your committee would recommend that the dispensation for a Lodge U. . D. . at Canby be continued.

As to the Lodge U. . D. ., at Olivia, there was no records and returns before your committee.

Fraternally submitted,

O. H. PAGE,  
W. T. WILKINS,  
E. E. CORLISS,  
Committee.

## RESIDUE OF ADDRESS.

Pending discussion of the report of the Committee on the Residue of the Grand Master's Address, the Grand Lodge was called off until 2 : 30 o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

January 12th, 1881.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2 : 30 o'clock P. M., officers and members as at the morning session.

Consideration of the report of the committee under discussion at the time of calling off was resumed.

The Grand Master asked and obtained unanimous consent to withdraw his recommendation relative to the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, which was the topic under discussion.

## RESIDUE OF ADDRESS.

The committee presented the following report, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee on whom was referred the residue of the G. M. address as to so much of said address as relates to incurring of debts by subordinate lodges, fully concur with the Grand Master, and beg leave to submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption :

*Resolved*, That subordinate lodges be, and they are hereby required to include within their annual returns to this Grand Body, reports of their assets and liabilities, and that any lodge failing to comply with this resolution, shall forfeit the pay due their representative for that year.

That, in so far as relates to dedications, your committee believe that Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, of Wabasha, is deserving of honorable mention, in showing a worthy spirit of independence in the design to own a hall in their own right, and one worthy of imitation by all lodges in this jurisdiction, providing due care is taken in incurring the debt.

That so far as relates to "visitations," your committee cannot but con-

gratulate this honorable body upon the marked success that has attended the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters, in that in the year 1879, but two deputies reported. The past year reports have been had from seven districts. It is to be hoped that this year we may get returns from every district in this jurisdiction.

That in so far as relates to the conclusion of the Grand Master's address, your committee cannot but say, that whether the M. W. Grand Master is retained in the Grand East for another term, or whether he rests from his labors, he will carry with him the best wishes of this Grand Body for his success and happiness through life, and at last, when life's weary toil is o'er, he may receive that welcome from the Grand Architect above, "Of well done good and faithful servant."

Fraternally submitted,

W. A. MILLER,

E. E. CORLISS,

Committee.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following reports, which were adopted :

##### NO. I.

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

- Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances to whom was referred the petition of E. L. House, of Eureka Lodge, No. 75, to be restored to the rights and privileges of masonry, would respectfully report, that more than one year has elapsed since said Bro. House was suspended by Eureka Lodge, and in the opinion of your committee the interests of masonry would be subserved by such restoration, and they therefore submit the following resolution and recommend its adoption by the G. L. :

*Resolved*, That Bro. E. L. House, suspended by Eureka Lodge in 1879, be, and he is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of masonry.

Fraternally submitted.

G. A. CAMP,

JOHN H. BROWN,

R. H. GOVE,

J. D. FARMER,

W. D. CORNISH,

Committee.

## NO. 2.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances would report that they have had submitted to them what purports to be the proceedings of Concord Lodge, No. 47, in the trial of Bro. M. McKinzie of that Lodge. Your committee find that said proceedings do not give the action of the lodge in the hearing but are only a copy of the charge and the proceedings of a committee, which we presume were appointed by the lodge to receive the evidence and report the same to the lodge, but your committee have no evidence of such fact, if it existed, neither are the proceedings certified by the secretary. Your committee would therefore offer the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

*Resolved*, That so much of the proceedings of Concord Lodge, No. 47, in the trial of Bro. M. McKinzie, as have been sent to this Grand Lodge be returned to said lodge, with instructions to report all of the proceedings of the lodge in said trial (being a copy of the lodge record) duly authenticated under the seal of the lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

G. A. CAMP,  
JOHN H. BROWN,  
W. D. CORNISH,  
Committee.

## NO. 3.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances having had under consideration the return made from Crookston Lodge, No. 141, in the matter of Bro. J. K. Arnold, most respectfully report:

That the charges and specifications of obtaining money under false pretences from Bro's M. R. Brown and T. C. Shapleigh by said Bro. Arnold, are unsupported by the evidence, and further that no copy of these charges and specifications was ever legally served on Bro. J. K. Arnold. Your committee further report, that the specification of appropriating money, (or what is deemed embezzlement,) is sustained by the evidence, and specification of intoxication is not sustained by the evidence.

And therefore your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution by this Grand Lodge:

*Resolved*, That the action of said lodge upon the charge and specification of appropriating moneys belonging to the lodge, be, and is hereby affirmed. Your committee desire to disapprove of the action of the lodge in voting in gross on four distinct charges, and that such practice should

be discontinued, and in future, lodges should be required to vote on each charge as an independent proposition, and that their action should be certified to this Grand Lodge on each proposition.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. CAMP,  
J. H. BROWN,  
W. D. CORNISH,  
R. H. GOVE,  
J. D. FARMER,  
Committee.

#### SURRENDER OF CHARTERS, ETC.

The special committee presented the following report, which was concurred in :

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the G. . M. . address relating to the surrender of the charter of Adoniram Lodge, No. 107, and of Mystic Lodge, No. 78, have attended to the duty assigned them, and herewith offer their report :

They recommend that the action of the M. . W. . Grand Master in connection with Adoniram Lodge be approved, and that the property of said lodge be donated to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 49, and Ashlar Lodge, No. 61, as requested by the members of Adoniram Lodge.

They would further recommend that the action of the M. . W. . Grand Master with reference to Mystic Circle Lodge, No. 78, be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

G. H. DAVIS,  
W. P. SERGEANT,  
Committee.

#### RETURN OF LODGES.

The committee presented the following report, which was concurred in :

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Returns of Lodges respectfully report : That we have examined the returns of the respective lodges that have been forwarded to the Grand Secretary and by him placed in our hands for examination, and we find said returns correct, except as follows :

Lodge No. 35, Mount Moriah, over paid, 50 cents.  
Lodge No. 46, Evergreen, over paid, 50 cents.  
Lodge No. 11, Mantorville, no report.  
Lodge No. 74, Minneiska, no report.  
Lodge No. 76, Joppa, no report.  
Lodge No. 101, Fraternity, over paid, 50 cents.  
Lodge No. 117, Granite, over paid, \$1.00.

Fraternally submitted,

W. E. JOHNSON,  
W. H. HARRIES,  
GEO. S. SPENCER,  
Committee.

#### REPRESENTATIVE.

R. W. A. J. Edgerton, P. G. J. W. presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. He was received and acknowledged as such, with the usual ceremonies.

#### GRAND ORATOR.

A letter was received from P. G. M. C. W. Nash, regretting his inability to attend the Grand Lodge at this session, and stating that he would send his address to the Grand Secretary, when completed, subject to the disposal of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. G. A. Camp, (2,) it was ordered that the address be published with the proceedings, if received in time, under the direction of the M. W. Grand Master.

#### PORTRAIT.

Bro. E. J. Davenport, (112,) moved that the Grand Lodge purchase the portrait of P. G. M. E. W. Durant, suspended in the anti-room. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. G. A. Camp, (2,) the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand officers for the ensuing year.

Bros. H. R. Denny, (111,) C. M. Foote, (112,) W. H. Harries, (20,) and D. B. Smith, (39,) were appointed tellers.

P. . G. . M. . Grove B. Cooley, presiding.

Pending the count of the ballots for Grand Master the following report was presented and unanimously adopted :

#### AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

The committee presented the following report upon the proposition that silence gives consent, only two lodges having sent up their action on the proposition :

*To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your special committee to whom was referred so much of the G. . M. . address as relates to dual membership, beg leave to report :

That they are of opinion that a practical settlement of the question can best be secured by the adoption of the amendment to the constitution proposed at the last session. (See page 50, 1880,) viz. :

*Resolved,* That section 26, title 4, of our Grand Lodge Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following proviso :

*Provided,* That no Master Mason shall become a member of more than one lodge within this jurisdiction at the same time.

Fraternally submitted,

L. A. HANCOCK,

L. Z. ROGERS,

O. H. JACOBSON,

Committee.

#### GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced the election of Bro. Henry R. Wells, (36,) Preston, as M. . W. . Grand Master.

P. . G. . M. . A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) C. Griswold, (49,) E. W. Durant, (1,) were appointed a committee to conduct the M. . W. . G. . M. . elect into the Grand Lodge.

#### DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Pending the count of the ballots for Deputy Grand Master—



## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances to whom was referred the return of Fraternity Lodge, No. 101, in the matter of the expulsion of Bro. A. P. Lyon, respectfully report, that they have examined said return, and approve of the conclusion arrived at by the lodge in said matter, believing it to be justified by the second specification and the evidence given thereunder.

Your committee desire to express their disapproval of the course of the lodge in considering the charges of intoxication embraced in the first specification for the reason that the lodge had suffered so long a delay in presenting the same. The acts complained of having transpired from four to five years prior to the making of this charge, and the evidence showing that the facts were known to the members of the lodge during all that period of time.

Such charges should be considered within a more reasonable time or disregarded.

Your committee also disapprove of the consideration by the lodge of the third specification, believing that the offices of masonry should not be extended to the consideration or adjustment of a business controversy, unless it embraces something distinctively masonic.

The attention of the lodges should be called to the impropriety of voting on several distinct charges or specifications as a whole, and not upon each specification separately.

As a conclusion, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the action of Fraternity Lodge, No. 101, in the matter of the expulsion of Bro. A. P. Lyon, from all the rights and privileges of masonry, be, and the same is hereby approved, so far as the same is founded on the charge of abstracting his dimit from the archives of the lodge, and the expulsion of said A. P. Lyon from all the rights and privileges of masonry is hereby affirmed.

Faternally submitted,

G. A. CAMP,  
JOHN H. BROWN,  
W. D. CORNISH,  
R. H. GOVE,  
Committee.

Which was adopted.

## BOOKS OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The committee presented the following report, which was adopted :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your Committee on Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer's Books and Accounts respectfully report that they have made the usual examination.

The Grand Lodge register has been brought up to July 1, 1877, three years in arrears.

The Grand Lodge ledger, (accounts with each subordinate lodge,) is brought up to 1879.

The Grand Treasurer's accounts and books are O. K.

Fifty-six lodges have paid in their dues since the meeting of this Grand Lodge, and your committee seeing the extra amount of labor this causes the various committees, respectfully report the following :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Pay Roll be directed not to enter the name of any representative of a lodge to this Grand Lodge, where the annual lodge reports have not been sent to the Grand Secretary at least five days previous to the session of the Grand Lodge.

Cash in hands of the Grand Treasurer, July 11, 1881.....	\$2,255 17
Cash in hands of Trustees of Widows and Orphans' Fund.....	525 00
Cash received from lodges this session.....	4,344 00
Cash received from charter Birds Island Lodge.....	25 00

Cash assets.....	\$7,149 17
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All paid over to the Grand Treasurer, excepting \$58.50—some last receipts just handed in.

Your committee find the following lodges have not yet paid their dues :

King Hiram, No. 31, \$27.50.

Minneiska, No. 74, no report.

Tuscan, No. 77, \$31.00.

Unity, No. 93, \$11.00.

Mount Tabor, No. 106, \$23.50.

Walnut, No. 136, \$11.50.

Fraternally submitted,

L. Z. ROGERS,

H. R. DENNY,

W. W. BRADEN,

Committee.

The tellers announced that the Rev. Bro. G. H. Davis, (23,) St. Cloud, had been elected Deputy Grand Master.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Pending the counting of the ballots for Senior Grand Warden, Bro. G. H. Davis offered the following :

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

*Resolved*, That Rule 12 of Sec. 45, Title 6, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, be so amended as to read as follows, viz. :

A reversal of the decision of the lodge, made by the Grand Lodge, shall have the effect to restore the accused to the general rights and privileges of masonry, and to membership within the body from which he was suspended or expelled.

Which was, on motion of Bro. G. A. Camp, (2,) referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to report at the next Grand Annual Communication.

The tellers announced that Bro. Henry R. Denny, (111,) Carver, was elected Senior Grand Warden.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Pending the count of the ballots for Junior Grand Warden—

PAY ROLL.

The committee presented the following report, which was concurred in :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing a pay roll for this session, respectfully present the following :

## PAY ROLL.

NO.	GRAND OFFICERS.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
	H. R. Wells, G. M.	\$8 30	\$4 00	\$12 30	H. R. Wells.
	C. H. Benton, D. G. M.	50	4 00	4 50	C. H. Benton.
	G. H. Davis, G. S. W.	3 60	4 00	7 60	G. H. Davis.
	J. H. Brown, G. J. W.	5 00	4 00	9 00	J. H. Brown.
	J. H. Thompson, G. T.	50	4 00	4 50	J. H. Thompson.
	A. T. C. Pierson, G. S.	4 00	4 00	4 00	A. T. C. Pierson.
	Rev. G. B. Whipple, G. C.	2 55	4 00	6 55	G. B. Whipple.
	E. J. Davenport, G. Mar.	50	4 00	4 50	E. J. Davenport.
	J. Q. A. Braden, G. St. B.	6 30	4 00	10 30	J. Q. A. Braden.
	W. D. Cornish, G. Sw. B.	4 00	4 00	4 00	W. D. Cornish.
	J. A. Johnson, G. S. D.	1 20	4 00	5 20	J. A. Johnson.
	A. La Due, G. J. D.	4 00	4 00	6 15	C. W. Rickerson.
	C. W. Rickerson, G. P.	2 15	4 00	4 00	H. R. Denny.
	H. R. Denny, G. S. S.	4 00	4 00	10 15	J. D. Fanner.
	J. D. Fanner, G. J. S.	0 15	4 00		
	PAST GRAND OFFICERS.				
	G. B. Cooley, P. G. M.	50	4 00	4 50	G. B. Cooley.
	E. W. Durant, P. G. M.	1 20	4 00	5 20	E. W. Durant.
	Chas. Griswold, P. G. M.	4 00	4 00	4 00	Chas. Griswold.
	A. Goodrich, P. D. G. M.	4 00	4 00	4 00	A. Goodrich.
	H. N. Setzer, P. D. G. M.	3 45	4 00	7 45	H. N. Setzer.
	J. N. Castle, P. D. G. M.	4 00	4 00	4 00	J. N. Castle.
	S. E. Adams, P. G. S. W.	3 65	4 00	7 65	Sam. E. Adams.
	Edgar Nash, P. G. S. W.	50	4 00	4 50	Edgar Nash.
	L. Z. Rogers, P. G. S. W.	50	4 00	4 50	L. Z. Rogers.
	S. R. Merrell, P. G. S. W.	2 76	4 00	6 76	S. R. Merrell.
	Wm. Lee, P. G. J. W.	1 00	4 00	5 00	Wm. Lee.
	E. P. Barnum, P. G. J. W.	5 52	4 00	9 52	E. P. Barnum.
	A. J. Edgerton, P. G. J. W.	5 45	4 00	9 45	A. J. Edgerton.
	C. O. Ball, P. G. J. W.	1 00	4 00	5 00	C. O. Ball.
	G. A. Camp, P. G. J. W.	50	4 00	4 50	G. A. Camp.
	REPRESENTATIVES.				
1	St. Johns	1 50	4 00	5 50	Frank Chace.
2	Catact	50	4 00	4 50	W. E. Johnson.
3	St. Paul	4 00	4 00	4 00	H. Brand.
4	Hennepin	50	4 00	4 50	W. A. Miller.
5	Ancient Landmark	4 00	4 00	4 00	A. P. Swanstrom.
7	Dakota	1 00	4 00	5 00	Geo. B. Dickey.
8	Red Wing	1 98	4 00	5 98	L. A. Hancock.
9	Faribault	2 55	4 00	6 55	L. Hawley.
11	Mantorville	5 95	4 00	9 95	A. La Due.
12	Mankato	4 74	4 00	8 74	Thos. Bennett.
14	Wapahusa	3 36	4 00	7 36	J. A. Peck.
16	Monticello	3 40	4 00	7 40	H. Kreis.
17	Hokah	0 95	4 00	10 95	David House.
18	Winona	5 00	4 00	9 00	T. A. Richardson.
19	Minneapolis	50	4 00	4 50	J. H. Noble.
20	Caledonia	10 45	4 00	14 45	W. H. Harries.
21	Rochester	6 80	4 00	10 80	R. H. Gove.
22	Pleasant Grove	8 15	4 00	12 15	O. H. Page.
23	North Star	3 50	4 00	7 50	A. L. Cramb.
24	Wilton	4 60	4 00	8 60	H. C. Woodbury.
26	Western Star	5 60	4 00	9 60	R. N. Parks.
27	Blue Earth Valley	5 95	4 00	9 95	T. L. Rice.
28	Clear Water	3 90	4 00	7 90	W. T. Rigby.
29	Morning Star	0 25	4 00	10 25	J. J. Blue.
30	Anoka	1 45	4 00	5 45	Geo. E. Cotton.
32	Sakatah	3 05	4 00	7 05	D. E. Potter.
33	Star in the East	3 25	4 00	7 25	H. H. Rosebrock.
34	Orental	3 95	4 00	7 95	Ed McKenzie.
35	Mount Moriah	1 00	4 00	5 00	J. E. Finch.
36	Preston	8 08	4 00	12 08	W. W. Braden.
37	Mystic Tie	5 95	4 00	9 95	L. G. Thompson.
38	Washington	5 15	4 00	9 15	M. G. Peters.
39	Fidelity	4 90	4 00	8 90	W. T. Wilkins.
40	Carnelian	2 76	4 00	6 76	H. Roff.

## PAY ROLL—(Continued.)

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
41	Hermion .....	\$5 45	\$4 00	\$9 45	C. B. Anderson.
42	Hope .....	2 45	4 00	6 45	A. P. Fitch.
43	Harmony .....	5 30	4 00	9 30	I. C. Shide.
44	King Solomon .....	1 35	4 00	5 35	H. D. Carter.
45	Union .....	3 00	4 00	7 00	R. Travis.
46	Evergreen .....	7 30	4 00	11 30	H. H. Straw.
47	Concord .....	5 00	4 00	9 00	W. H. Hall.
48	Social .....	1 85	4 00	5 85	O. F. Perkins.
49	Rising Sun .....	7 37	4 00	11 37	L. W. Needham.
50	Watertown .....	2 80	4 00	6 80	E. Hainlin.
51	Acacia .....	6 66	4 00	4 66	A. H. Steen.
52	Cannon River .....	3 55	4 00	7 55	George Molm.
53	Nicollet .....	3 00	4 00	7 00	C. M. Benham.
54	Zion .....	4 00	4 00	8 00	J. H. McCourt.
55	Meridian .....	7 68	4 00	11 68	F. W. Shimer.
56	Blue Earth City .....	6 65	4 00	10 65	George W. Buswell.
57	Spring Valley .....	6 15	4 00	10 15	G. M. Warren.
58	Temple .....	5 05	4 00	9 05	J. T. Higgins.
59	Star in the West .....	5 52	4 00	9 52	A. Barto.
60	Ashlar .....	7 40	4 00	11 40	C. S. Andrews.
61	Star .....	2 80	4 00	0 80	D. W. McCarter.
62	Star .....	2 60	4 00	10 60	Augustus Smith.
63	Illustrious .....	7 40	4 00	11 40	E. W. Bird.
64	Chain Lake .....	1 50	4 00	5 50	R. H. Sanderson.
65	Golden Rule .....	5 30	4 00	9 30	W. R. Marvin.
66	Madella .....	1 25	4 00	5 25	D. F. Akin.
67	Corinthian .....	8 10	4 00	12 10	C. W. Gove.
68	Mystic Star .....	5 45	4 00	9 45	R. J. Tuttle.
69	Paynesville .....	4 50	4 00	8 50	P. D. Vaughan.
70	Lansing .....	.....	4 00	4 00	J. P. Schaffer.
71	Brownsville .....	6 15	4 00	10 15	C. A. Roy.
72	Eureka .....	5 00	4 00	9 00	A. W. Kendall.
73	Joppa .....	4 25	4 00	8 25	H. Wilson.
74	Tuscan .....	7 20	4 00	11 20	J. R. Carey.
75	Paieatine .....	2 90	4 00	6 90	J. P. Kirby.
76	Henderson .....	6 20	4 00	10 20	Geo. W. Roberts.
77	Constellation .....	2 15	4 00	6 15	Wallace Goodsell.
78	Howard .....	4 45	4 00	8 45	J. G. Wheeler.
79	Hiram Abi .....	7 50	4 00	11 45	M. Emery.
80	Orient .....	7 15	4 00	11 15	C. Converse.
81	High Forest .....	5 25	4 00	9 25	E. S. Hyde.
82	Tyrian .....	0 30	4 00	10 30	D. Straw.
83	Doric .....	3 60	4 00	7 60	J. B. Hatch.
84	Golden Fleece .....	7 68	4 00	11 68	J. W. Cowing.
85	Good Faith .....	7 20	4 00	11 20	John H. Bowers.
86	Antiquity .....	5 85	4 00	9 85	J. M. Thompson.
87	Keystone .....	1 75	4 00	5 75	B. F. Mabie.
88	Sherburne .....	5 90	4 00	9 90	J. S. Aldritt.
89	Libanus .....	7 10	4 00	11 10	C. H. Smith.
90	Prudence .....	6 35	4 00	10 35	A. Marden.
91	Charity .....	8 95	4 00	12 95	E. E. Corliss.
92	Corner Stone .....	7 20	4 00	11 20	N. McFadden.
93	Aurora .....	8 52	4 00	12 52	I. P. Durfee.
94	Fraternity .....	7 35	4 00	11 35	W. H. Roberts.
95	Lebanon .....	4 75	4 00	8 75	M. L. Holley.
96	Bethel .....	5 00	4 00	9 00	F. R. Bunker.
97	Sharon .....	4 14	4 00	8 14	J. E. Getman.
98	Relief .....	6 85	4 00	10 85	A. J. Mullin.
99	Sunset .....	5 40	4 00	9 40	E. B. Huffman.
100	Pickwick .....	1 55	4 00	5 55	A. P. Peterson.
101	Carver .....	50	4 00	4 50	Chas. M. Foote.
102	Kaurum .....	2 00	4 00	6 00	D. C. Hunt.
103	Excelsior .....	10 20	4 00	14 20	J. L. Helm.
104	Ben. Franklin .....	6 30	4 00	10 30	D. F. Ferguson.
105	Elgin .....	5 00	4 00	9 00	S. Ives.
106	LaFayette .....	6 85	4 00	10 85	M. E. Beard.
107	Granite .....	45	4 00	4 45	Wm. Fowler.
108	Newport .....	11 15	4 00	15 15	S. H. Adams.
109	Delta .....	5 65	4 00	9 65	Geo. F. Goodwin.
110	Grand Meadow .....	3 65	4 00	7 65	W. K. Wolf.
111	Kellogg .....	3 84	4 00	7 84	Chas. D. Giddings.
112	Prairie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Prairie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## PAY ROLL—(Concluded.)

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE, PER DIEM		TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
124	Janesville.....	\$4 55	\$4 00	\$8 55	J. W. Hill.
125	Winslow Lewis.....	1 50	4 00	5 50	Allen D. Fogerson.
127	Centennial.....	1 80	4 00	5 80	Miner Ball
128	Josephus.....	6 14	4 00	10 14	Wm. L. McQueen.
129	Swift.....	6 30	4 00	10 30	Z. B. Clarke.
131	Alma.....	5 40	4 00	9 40	J. S. Bowers.
132	Humboldt.....	2 25	4 00	6 25	Rob't Elliott.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	7 50	4 00	11 50	E. A. Dopkins.
135	Nelson.....	3 30	4 00	7 30	G. W. McInturf.
137	Appleton.....	7 85	4 00	11 85	A. D. Countryman.
138	Orion.....	4 25	4 00	8 25	E. A. D. Salter.
139	Verndale.....	9 66	4 00	13 66	C. W. Brown.
140	Little Falls.....	5 35	4 00	9 35	J. H. Rhodes.
141	Crookston.....	14 25	4 00	18 25	W. D. Huribut.
Total.....				\$1049 28	

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,

C. M. BENHAM,

FRANK CHASE,

Committee.

The tellers announced that Bro. R. H. Gove, (21,) Rochester, was elected Junior Grand Warden.

## GRAND TREASURER AND GRAND SECRETARY.

The tellers announced that Bro. J. H. Thompson, (19,) Minneapolis, was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) St. Paul, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was called off until 7:30 o'clock P. M.

## EVENING SESSION.

January 12th, 1881.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7:30 o'clock P. M., officers and members as at the afternoon session.

P. G. M. E. W. Durant, presiding.

## RESOLUTIONS.

On motion R. W. Bro. J. H. Brown, (104,) it was—

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to have printed a form for the use of the secretaries of subordinate lodges, same as the form heretofore printed in the proceedings, and furnish a copy to each lodge.

On motion of Bro. G. A. Camp, (2,) it was—

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed in sending out blanks for returns of lodges, to have ruled columns for the lodge to report its assets and liabilities.

On motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby, (28,) it was—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be, and are hereby tendered to the several railroad companies for their courtesy and kindness in furnishing fare the to officers and members of this Grand Lodge at reduced rates.

On motion of Bro. E. W. Durant, (1,) it was—

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota recognizes the courtesy extended to it by Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, in according to it the use of their hall with fire and lights, and return thanks for the same.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee presented the following reports, which were adopted :

##### NO. 1.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

Your committee to whom was referred the petition for assistance of Mrs. W. L. P——, widow of our late Bro. W. J. P——, have had the same under consideration, and would most respectfully report: That, while we do not deem it advisable to establish a precedent for granting the request of all who may apply to this Grand Lodge for assistance, still, in recognition of the past services of our late brother, we would most respectfully recommend that there be appropriated from the Grand Lodge funds the sum of one hundred dollars, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue an order for the said amount, and send the same to Mrs. W. L. P——.

Fraternally submitted,

E. P. BARNUM,  
W. H. ROBERTS,  
Committee.

## NO. 2.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your Committee on Appropriation would most respectfully recommend the following appropriations:

For amount of pay roll, present session.....	\$1,228 06
For expenses of Grand Master.....	300 00
For Grand Secretary's salary.....	500 00
For Grand Secretary's contingencies, postage, etc.....	100 00
For A. T. C. Pierson, chairman Com. on Foreign Cor.....	250 00
For Grand Tyler.....	25 00
For Miller & Rich, printing certificates, etc.....	7 75
For blank returns.....	25 00
For proportion of rent Grand Secretary's office.....	162 50
For printing proceedings, etc .....	650 00
For Bro. Thos. Montgomery, assisting Grand Secretary.....	15 00
For Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 35, over paid dues.....	50
For Evergreen Lodge, No. 46, over paid dues.....	50
For Fraternity Lodge, No. 101, over paid dues.....	50
For Granite Lodge, No. 117, over paid dues.....	1 00
For purchase of picture of P. G. M. E. W. Durant.....	25 00
For insurance.....	50 00

Total.....\$3,340 81

Fraternally submitted,

E. P. BARNUM,  
W. H. ROBERTS,  
Committee.

## NO. 3.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:*

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to Grand Lodge funds and also to the annual appropriation of \$500 to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, would most respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration.

That the idea of an annual setting apart of a stated amount to be denominated a Widows and Orphans' Fund, does not prevail with your committee until such time as some certain or definite plan may be adopted for the care, disbursement and regulation of such a fund;

That the funds of the Grand Lodge, under their present management, in the hands of our R. W. G. Treasurer, are safe, secure and productive;

That no greater security for them would be attained by taking them amount off his hands and placing them in the hands of two others.



We would therefore recommend that a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to report some plan for the care and custody of such a fund.

Fraternally submitted.

E. P. BARNUM,  
W. H. ROBERTS,  
Committee.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The committee made a verbal report that with the exception of the installation the business of the session had been completed.

#### INSTALLATION.

The Grand Master elect announced the following

#### APPOINTED OFFICERS:

W. J. N. CASTLE, (1,) Stilwater.....Grand Orator.  
W. REV. G. B. WHIPPLE, (9,) Faribault.....Grand Chaplain.  
W. W. T. WILKINS, (39,) Austin.....Grand Marshall.  
W. J. P. POND, (5,) St. Paul.....Grand Standard Bearer.  
W. E. E. McDERMOT, (4,) Minneapolis.....Grand Sword Bearer.  
W. J. H. McCOURT, (55,) Taylors Falls.....Senior Grand Deacon.  
W. L. W. NEEDHAM, (49,) Dodge Center.....Junior Grand Deacon.  
W. A. MARDEN, (98,) New Ulm.....Senior Grand Steward.  
W. A. BARTO, (60,) Sauk Center.....Junior Grand Steward.

P. G. M. E. W. Durant, assisted by Bro. L. A. Hancock, (8,) Grand Marshal, then proceeded to install the elective and appointed Grand Officers, except the Grand Orator, and Grand Chaplain,—it was directed that they should be installed in their respective lodges.

No further business appearing the Twenty-eighth Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM, Rev. Bro. G. H. Davis, (23,) R. W. D. G. M., officiating as Grand Chaplain.

H. R. WELLS,

Grand Master.

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Grand Secretary.

## RECAPITULATION.

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Total number of lodges on roll.....	146
Chartered this session.....	5
Number ceased to work.....	13
Number of working lodges.....	133
Number under dispensation....	7
Number making returns.....	127
Number represented during session.....	119
Number initiated.....	468
Number passed.....	421
Number raised.....	395
Number adjoined.....	231
Number restored.....	38
Number withdrawn.....	235
Number stricken from roll.....	173
Number suspended.....	1
Number expelled.....	6
Number died.....	46
Total number of members.....	7,136
Increase during year.....	203
Total receipts to close of session.....	\$4,453 00
Expenditures last year.....	\$5,965 44
Amount of appropriation for present year.....	\$3,440 81

In Memoriam.

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R. M. Abner G. Smith,

P. G. J. W.

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

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**BORN**

IN ORANGE COUNTY, VERMONT, FEB. 14, 1814.

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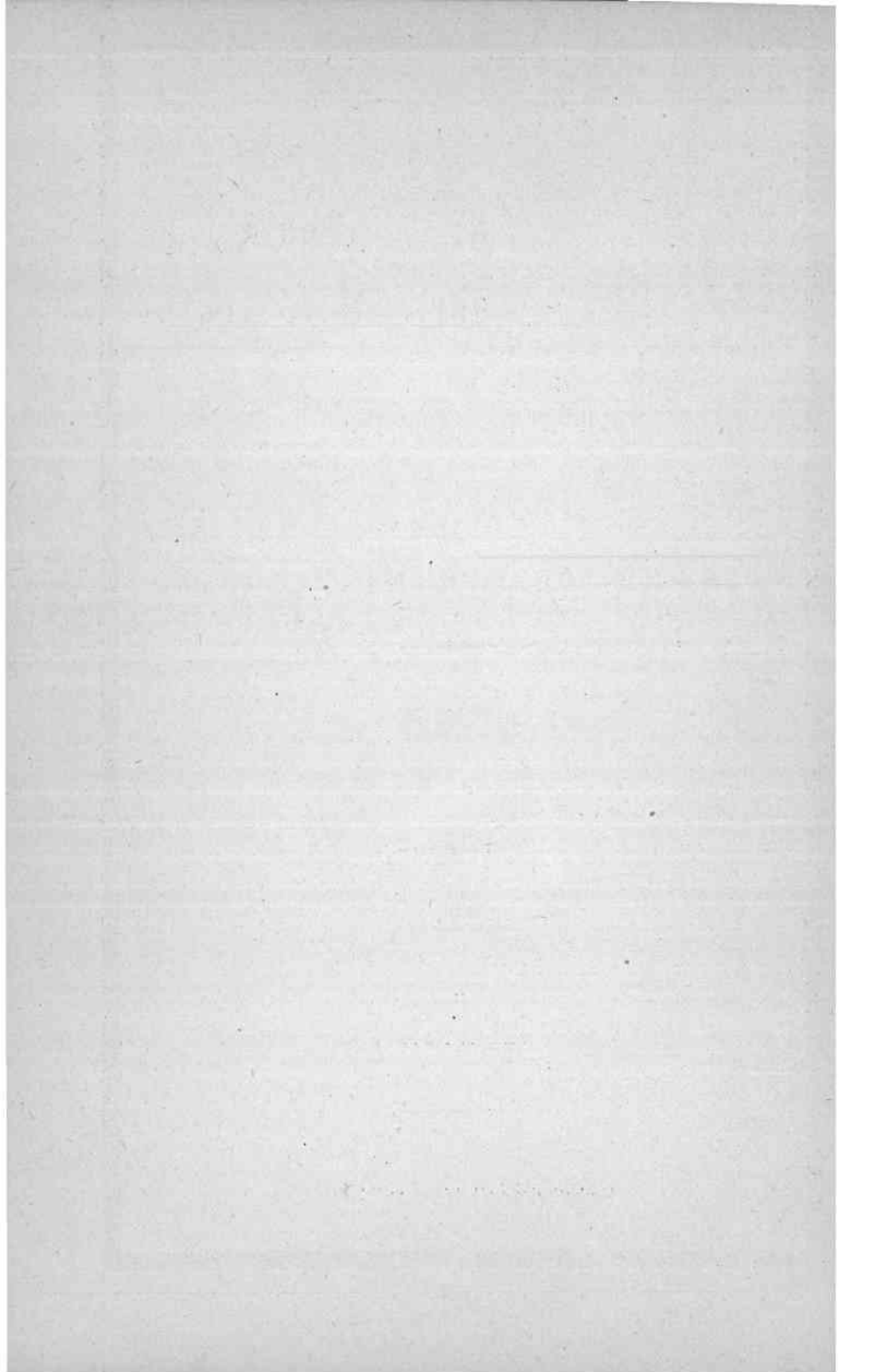
**DIED**

AT LITCHFIELD, MINN., SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

AGED 66 YEARS.

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And this our song of praise shall be,  
He hath done all things well!



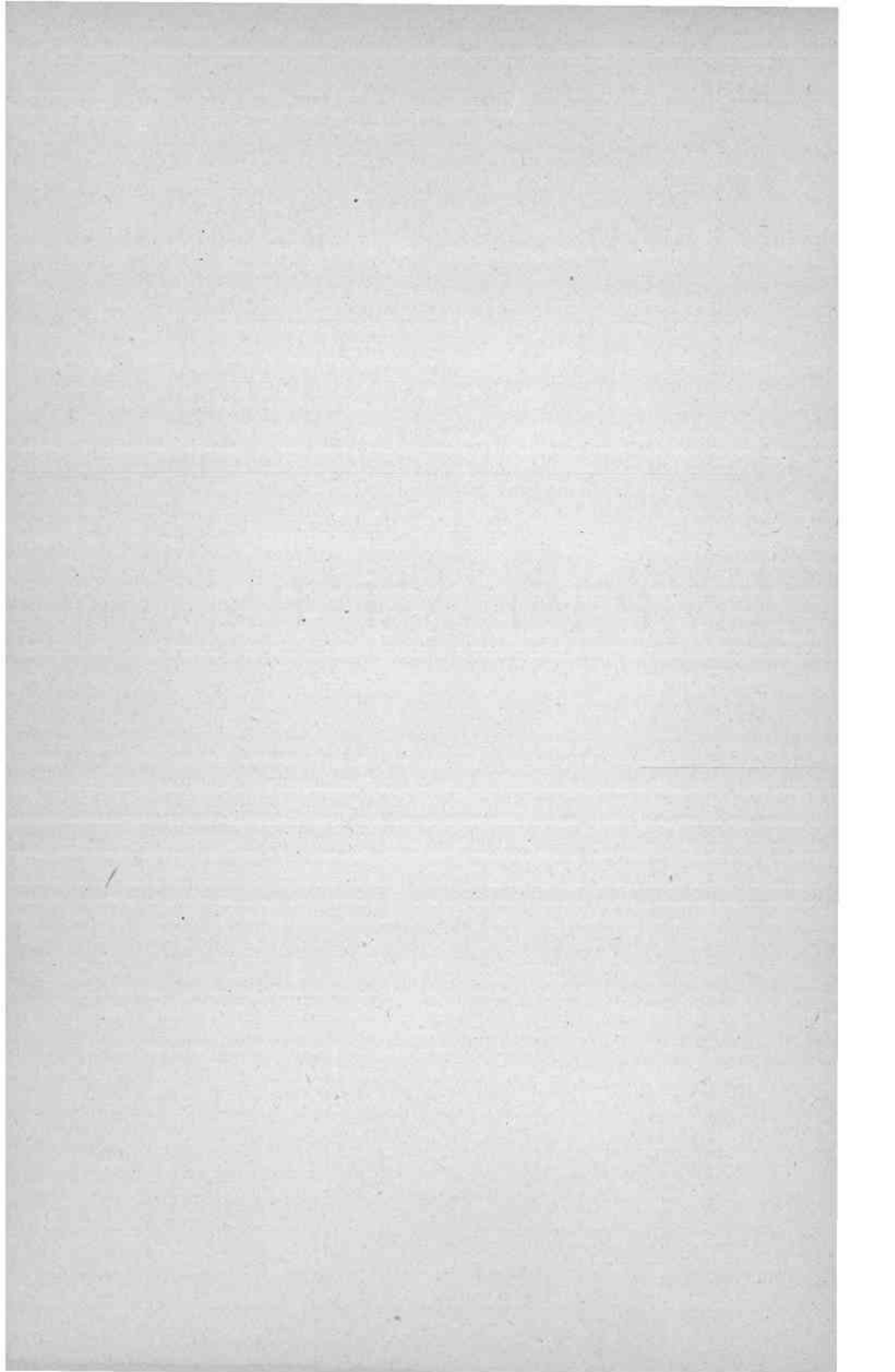
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# A P P E N D I X .

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## APPENDIX A.—GRAND OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853,  
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	No. Lodge.	DEPUTY G. M.	No. Lodge.	SENIOR G. W.	No. Lodge.	JUNIOR G. W.	No. Lodge.	G. TREASURER.	No. Lodge.	G. SECRETARY.	No. Lodge.
1853	A. E. Amest.	2	A. Goodrich.	3	D. F. Bravley.	3	A. Van Vorhest.	1	Caset.	2	J. G. Lennon.	2
1854	A. E. Amest.	2	D. F. Bravley.	3	A. Van Vorhest.	1	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	E. Caset.	5	H. Reynolds.	4
1855	M. Sherburnet.	5	A. T. C. Pierson.	2	C. T. Stearns.	6	A. Van Vorhest.	1	E. Caset.	4	H. Reynolds.	4
1856	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	H. N. Seaver.	6	Thomas Lombard.	4	E. A. Hodson.	7	E. Caset.	4	H. Reynolds.	4
1857	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	Wm. H. Mowell.	1	E. A. Hodson.	4	William Lee.	7	E. Caset.	4	Geo. W. Prescott.	10
1858	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	D. B. Loomis.	1	Frank Mantor.	11	A. C. Smith.	3	E. Caset.	10	Geo. W. Prescott.	10
1859	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	D. B. Loomis.	1	Samuel E. Adams.	6	J. C. Whipple.	0	E. Caset.	10	Geo. W. Prescott.	10
1860	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	D. B. Loomis.	1	Samuel E. Adams.	6	J. C. Whipple.	0	E. Caset.	10	Geo. W. Prescott.	10
1861	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	D. B. Loomis.	1	J. C. Whipple.	1	J. W. Thompson.	3	E. Caset.	10	Geo. W. Prescott.	10
*1863	A. T. C. Pierson.	5	J. E. Thompson.	9	J. E. Thompson.	9	George Bradley.	23	E. Caset.	10	Geo. W. Prescott.	10
1864	Geo. W. Prescott.	35	L. E. Thompson.	1	L. H. Lindsay.	31	Wm. Rigby.	23	George L. Otis.	5	A. T. C. Pierson.	5
1865	Geo. W. Prescott.	35	P. P. Hubbell.	18	G. B. Cooley.	11	A. B. Curry.	34	George L. Otis.	5	Wm. S. Combs.	5
1866	Charles W. Nash.	35	W. T. Rigby.	25	Robert Stewart.	49	A. J. Phelps.	34	George L. Otis.	5	Wm. S. Combs.	5
1867	Charles W. Nash.	35	R. A. Jones.	21	S. R. Merrill.	40	S. R. Merrill.	40	George L. Otis.	5	Wm. S. Combs.	5
1868	Charles W. Nash.	35	R. A. Jones.	21	S. R. Merrill.	40	S. Y. Hyde.	49	George L. Otis.	5	Wm. S. Combs.	5
1869	Charles W. Nash.	35	G. B. Cooley.	11	S. Y. Hyde.	49	Fred. Ross.	33	George L. Otis.	5	Wm. S. Combs.	5
1870	Charles W. Nash.	35	C. Griswold.	49	E. D. B. Porter.	12	J. W. Norford.	33	George L. Otis.	5	Wm. S. Combs.	5
1871	Charles W. Nash.	35	C. Griswold.	49	J. N. Castle.	1	J. P. Barnum.	68	George L. Otis.	5	E. D. B. Porter.	12
1872	G. B. Cooley.	11	J. N. Castle.	49	Edgar Nash.	79	I. B. Cummings.	30	George A. Camp.	2	E. D. B. Porter.	12
1873	C. Griswold.	49	J. N. Castle.	49	Edgar Nash.	79	I. B. Cummings.	30	George A. Camp.	2	E. D. B. Porter.	12
1874	C. Griswold.	49	J. N. Castle.	49	I. B. Cummings.	78	A. J. Edgerton.	36	George A. Camp.	2	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1875	C. Griswold.	49	J. C. Braden.	89	H. R. Wells.	32	C. O. Ball.	7	George A. Camp.	2	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1876	J. C. Braden.	89	E. W. Durant.	89	L. Z. Rogers.	32	C. O. Ball.	7	George A. Camp.	2	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1877	J. C. Braden.	89	E. W. Durant.	89	L. Z. Rogers.	32	C. O. Ball.	7	George A. Camp.	2	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1878	E. W. Durant.	89	H. R. Wells.	36	C. H. Benton.	4	C. N. Daniels.	9	J. H. Thompson.	19	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1879	Henry R. Wells.	36	C. H. Benton.	4	C. N. Daniels.	9	George A. Camp.	2	J. H. Thompson.	19	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1880	Henry R. Wells.	36	C. H. Benton.	4	G. H. Davis.	23	George A. Camp.	2	J. H. Thompson.	19	A. T. C. Pierson.	19
1881	Henry R. Wells.	36	G. H. Davis.	23	Henry R. Denny.	111	R. H. Gove.	21	J. H. Thompson.	19	A. T. C. Pierson.	19

† Expelled.

\* Deceased.

\*No Session of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1868.





## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued.

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Reductions.					Additions.					Total Dues and Fees.	No for next Re. port.
		Withdrawn.	Stricken from Roll.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Died.	Restored.	Adjoined.	Initiations.	Passed.	Raised.		
77	Tuscan.....	1				3	1	7	2	2	2	\$ 31 00	62
79	Palestine.....	3					3	2	2	2	2	37 50	70
80	Henderson.....								7	8	8	39 50	43
81	Constellation.....	1	3					6	7	7	5	40 50	55
82	Howard.....	1					1	7	4	4	5	28 00	43
83	Hiram Abi.....	2					1		1			26 50	52
84	Orient.....	1					1		2	2	2	16 50	26
85	High Forest.....		4									13 00	28
86	Tyrian.....	1				1			6	5	4	43 50	63
87	Doric.....		9						2	2	2	20 00	42
89	Golden Fleece.....					1		6	9	11	11	78 50	112
90	Good Faith.....	1							3	1	1	12 50	18
91	Antiquity.....							3	5	4	4	30 50	44
92	Fraternal.....					1			9	10	10	50 00	53
93	Unity.....	3										11 00	22
94	Keystone.....	2		1	2	1		1	4	4	4	33 50	48
95	Sherburne.....								1			24 00	46
96	Libanus.....	1							1	1	1	21 50	40
97	Prudence.....					1		2	2	3	2	19 00	28
98	Charity.....	3						1	4	4	4	28 50	39
99	Corner Stone.....					1			4	3	3	34 50	55
100	Aurora.....	3	5			2		1	7	6	5	34 50	59
101	Fraternity.....	3				1			2	1	1	21 00	35
102	Lebanon.....	1							2		1	18 00	31
103	Bethel.....	2					1			2	2	9 50	14
104	Sharon.....							1	2	3	3	29 00	46
106	Mt. Tabor.....	2							2	2	3	23 50	38
108	Relief.....	3	5						3	4	4	34 00	50
109	Sunset.....	2						1	3	5	5	28 50	38
110	Pickwick.....								3	4	3	22 50	28
111	Carver.....	2	2							1	1	16 50	32
112	Kaurum.....	2					1	15	12	10	10	84 00	130
113	Excelsior.....	2	3						3	3	1	19 00	27
114	Ben. Franklin.....	3						2	7	2	2	32 50	40
115	Elgin.....	1	6						3	2	2	25 00	38
116	LaFayette.....						1		3	3	3	22 30	31
117	Granite.....	1	1						2	4	2	26 00	32
118	Newport.....	1							2	3	2	12 50	15
119	Delta.....	4						2	7	6	4	28 00	28
121	Grand Meadow.....							3	3	3	2	21 50	32
122	Kellogg.....	2	1						1	1	1	14 00	25
123	Prairie.....	1							1	2	5	15 50	22
124	Janesville.....		1			1			8	7	6	35 00	36
125	Winslow Lewis.....	1							2	1	1	22 50	38
126	Moorhead.....								3			14 00	22
127	Centennial.....	1					1		4			11 50	16
128	Josephus.....							4	4	3	3	21 00	29
129	Swift.....	3					1		1	2	4	14 00	20
130	Arcturus.....	1						1				21 00	37
131	Alma.....	7	5						5	5	6	27 00	38
132	Humboldt.....											11 00	21
133	Golden Sheaf.....	2						2	6	6	6	34 50	41
134	Cokato.....							7	7	7	5	20 50	20
135	Nelson.....							1	1	2	2	12 50	21
136	Walnut.....							1	3	1	2	11 50	16
137	Appleton.....							2	4	2	2	15 50	19
138	Orion.....								3	4	3	18 00	19
139	Verndale.....								3	3	1	14 50	17
140	Little Falls.....					1			2	2	1	9 50	12
141	Crookston.....		3					10	11	7	7	32 00	33
142	Currie.....								4	1	1	6 00	....
143	Lakeview.....								7	6	6	19 00	....
144	Birds Island.....								8	5	4	17 00	....
145	Melrose.....								5	5	5	15 00	13
146	Benton.....								5	5	5	....	....
		235	173	1	6	46	38	231	468	421	395	\$4453 00	7136

## APPENDIX C.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
1.	St. Johns.....	Stillwater.....	A. K. Doe.....	Frank Chase.....	Willis H. Pratt.....	Wm. H. Richardson.
2.	Catawba.....	Minneapolis East.....	W. E. Johnson.....	O. A. Gardner.....	M. P. Hayes.....	Solon Armstrong.
3.	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	H. Brand.....	M. L. Bevans.....	T. N. Hodgkins.....	C. A. Seely.
4.	Henrepin.....	Minneapolis West.....	W. A. Miller.....	Cyrus Rothschild.....	C. H. Hammond.....	Wm. Gunderson.
5.	Ancient Landmark.....	St. Paul.....	Wm. D. Cornish.....	Andrew P. Swanson.....	Wm. E. Burton.....	A. J. Burningham.
6.	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	A. J. Thompson.....	George B. Dickey.....	Chas. Mather.....	C. O. Ball.
7.	Red Wing.....	Red Wing.....	S. J. Willard.....	W. H. Putnam.....	C. E. Hinds.....	C. L. Kellogg.
8.	Faribault.....	Faribault.....	Geo. M. Andrews.....	Lynnan Hawley.....	C. B. Case.....	C. M. Spelman.
9.	Manorville.....	Manorville.....	Amrose LaDuc.....	Sol. N. Dartt.....	Rich. A. Moses.....	Riley Manton.
10.	Mankato.....	Mankato.....	Thomas Bennett.....	C. H. Gilmore.....	Perry Wysong.....	H. McMurrie.
11.	Wapahosa.....	Wabasha.....	J. A. Peck.....	H. S. Elkins.....	Elam S. Gibbs.....	F. H. Burdick.
12.	Monticello.....	Monticello.....	Henry Kreis.....	Frank McDonald.....	Martin Diem.....	Fred. H. Brown.
13.	Hokah.....	Hokah.....	Wm. Lossing.....	David House.....	James K. Ferguson.....	A. J. Snare.
14.	Winona.....	Winona.....	Thos. A. Richardson.....	Chas. H. Goodwin.....	James M. Williams.....	James K. Ferguson.
15.	Minneapolis.....	Minneapolis West.....	Theodore M. Slossen.....	Edward S. Smith.....	John Aiken.....	Alex. R. Archibald.
16.	Caledonia.....	Caledonia.....	Wm. H. Harries.....	Eugene W. Trask.....	George F. Allen.....	Prentiss A. Pope.
17.	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	O. H. Gove.....	R. L. Van Dusen.....	A. D. Vedder.....	H. T. Hannon.
18.	Pleasant Grove.....	Pleasant Grove.....	R. H. Page.....	George Z. Logan.....	C. Fawcett.....	R. D. Hathaway.
19.	North Star.....	St. Cloud.....	A. L. Crumb.....	Geo. S. Spencer.....	Chas. W. Minzer.....	C. W. Kingsbury.
20.	Wilton.....	Wilton.....	W. C. Woodbury.....	R. N. Parks.....	Wm. C. Pratt.....	H. L. Warner.
21.	Western Star.....	Albert Lea.....	F. S. Lincoln.....	R. F. Stevens.....	Joseph T. Bowen.....	S. S. Edwards.
22.	Blue Earth Valley.....	Winnebago City.....	Tobias L. Rice.....	Benj. F. Goodwin.....	Robert Campbell.....	Edward A. H. H. H. H.
23.	Clearwater.....	Clearwater.....	W. T. Rigby.....	Joseph Whittemore.....	Ira J. Beach.....	Thomas Tollington.
24.	Morning Star.....	La Crescent.....	G. W. Roynton.....	Henry S. Sparks.....	Peter H. Wicklumb.....	H. D. Gurley.
25.	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	George E. Cotton.....	Rufus P. Wells.....	George B. Read.....	Oscar L. Cutter.
26.	King Hiram.....	Jordan.....	Ezra W. Snyder.....	D. E. Potter.....	Geo. R. A.....	Robert H. McClelland.
27.	Sakatah.....	Waterville.....	G. W. Jacklin.....	Ira U. Jones.....	N. C. Larson.....	John W. Gish.
28.	Star in the East.....	Owatonna.....	J. D. Holden.....	Norman Coplin.....	Wm. Tanner.....	John A. Wilson.
29.	Orient.....	Cannon Falls.....	Edward McKenzie.....	W. H. De Kay.....	George Barbaras.....	Chas. King.
30.	Mount Moriah.....	Hastings.....	J. E. Finch.....	O. H. Jacobson.....	E. W. Stevens.....	L. M. Conkey.
31.	Preston.....	Preston.....	Wallace W. Braden.....	D. J. Sawyer.....	L. L. Bowman.....	W. A. Irish.
32.	Mystic Tie.....	Pine Island.....	L. G. Thompson.....	Denison B. York.....	H. W. Stevens.....	M. M. Sevens.
33.	Washington.....	Wassila.....	Melvin G. Peters.....	C. L. West.....	D. B. Smith.....	J. C. Adams.
34.	Fidelity.....	Austin.....	W. T. Wilkins.....	C. A. Hubbard.....	Chas. J. Cogswell.....	Adelbert Wells.
35.	Carmelian.....	Lake City.....	Henry Roof.....	Chas. B. Anderson.....	Itiner Bingham, Jr.....	David B. Scofield.
36.	Hermion.....	Zumbuta.....	Ira D. Warren.....			

42	Hope	Glencoe	A. P. Fitch	E. A. Child	B. Richardson	F. A. Graves.
43	Harmony	Lewiston	J. C. Slade	Henry Nusslock	N. Turner	O. W. Hunt.
44	King Solomon	Shakopee	Horace D. Carter	David L. Howe	John E. Chisholm	Charles H. Lord.
45	Union	LeSueur	Robert Travis	Ros. Tonsley	Elijah Hunsaker	George W. Taylor.
46	Evergreen	Saratoga	H. H. Straw	S. L. Draper	Henry Zimmerman	W. B. Hesselgrave.
47	Concord	Cleveland	Wm. H. Hall	Frank S. Ransom	Henry Zimmerman	J. W. Chambers
48	Social	Northfield	O. F. Perkins	Frank M. Wheeler	Theodore H. Eckles	Drew H. Lord.
49	Rising Sun	St. Charles	A. P. Stearnes	Robert Mares	E. M. Gallup	E. G. Hill.
50	Watertown	Watertown	Frank S. Coffin	C. G. Halgren	James M. Holliday	Walter St. John.
51	Acacia	Cottage Grove	Arthur H. Steen	Robert Whores	Wallace Kelsey	Peter Thompson.
52	Cannon River	Morristown	George Molin	John M. Rhoter	Winfield S. Snyder	Judson Temple.
53	Nicollet	St. Peter	C. M. Benham	C. F. Johnson	David Whips	John F. Seymour.
54	Zion	Taylor's Falls	J. H. McCom	Albert J. Mardock	M. H. Arnold	Frank B. Dorothy.
55	Meridian	Chalfield	George Andrus	Joseph Underleak	F. W. Shimer	W. H. Silsbee.
56	Blue Earth City	Blue Earth City	Harison Pratt	Peter B. Davy	Martin B. Parker	Jacob A. Kiestler.
57	Spring Valley	Spring Valley	George M. Warren	A. S. Wilkins	O. F. Rexford	W. L. Kellogg.
58	Temple	Hutchinson	John T. Higgins	John N. Ives	John Mersen	David A. Adams.
59	Star in the West	Sauk Centre	A. Barto	F. E. Searle	A. H. Pettit	E. Bridgman.
60	Ashlar	Star	C. S. Andrews	S. E. Keeler	E. M. Weston	Wm. J. Christie.
61	Star	Rockford	J. R. Ames	D. N. McCarter	I. P. Harvey	G. A. Buckoldt.
62	Illustrious	Plainview	Augustus Smith	John F. Pope	Samuel Purvis	Wm. Lawton
63	Chain Lake	Fairmont	E. W. Bird	F. F. Daniels	J. A. Everett	R. M. Ward.
64	Golden Rule	Lakeland	David Hanna	Charles H. Pratt	Samuel T. Merrett	John C. Higgins.
65	Madeline	Farmington	W. R. Marvin	W. K. Holmes	John Peel	George Bradford.
66	Corinthian	Rushford	Daniel F. Allen	Henry B. Whittaker	Daniel O'Connor	Henry C. Wing.
67	Mystic Star	Plymouthville	Charles W. Gore	George W. Rockwell	Charles Drake	Boie N. Othhouse.
68	Paynesville	Lansing	Romao J. Tuttle	James C. Barnes	Albert E. Bugbie	John W. Darby.
69	Lansing	Brownsville	J. W. George	H. M. McIntyre	John Thompson	P. D. Vaughn.
70	Brownsville	LeRoy	J. P. Schaller	M. E. Fiske	Chris Clark	Edward Winslow.
71	Fareka	Garden City	C. A. Roy	M. E. Fiske	Z. B. Dailey	W. W. Sweet.
72	Poppa	Fusca	C. A. Wright	Henry E. Strong	E. P. Evans	George R. Buckman.
73	Paisano	Duluth	Malvin H. Forbes	John R. Carey	Timothy A. Olmsted	George N. La Vaque.
74	Henderson	Alexandria	J. P. Klay	H. Rahm	Wm. Dreischke	All. Zimmerman.
75	Constellation	Kisson	George W. Roberts	Charles Schulz	Joseph Gilpin	Oscar J. Roberts.
76	Howard	Money Creek	Chas. W. Rickerson	Wallace Goodsell	Wm. L. McCollum	Thomas R. Briggs.
77	Humum Abi	High Forest	Jared G. Wheeler	Henry D. Austin	Rasmus P. Jensen	A. J. Leach.
78	Orient	High Forest	M. Emery	Gilbert M. Corey	Edward Chapin	A. J. Goodwin.
79	Tyrin	Mazepa	C. Converse	E. D. Buck	E. S. Woodbridge	Wm. Carson.
80	Doric	Wells	E. S. Hyde	G. Hall	J. B. Gregorie	J. W. Kingsley
81	Golden Fleece	Litchfield	Daniel Straw	John P. Burke	Alfred I. Taylor	Merret L. Leland.
82	Good Faith	Jackson	Jerome B. Hatch	Henry Ames	A. D. Ross	Hamlet Stevens.
83	Antiquity	Retwood Falls	J. W. Cowing	C. B. Tuttle	W. S. Kimball	M. A. Strong.
84	Fraternat	Prairieville	John H. Bowers	Thomas H. King	George Drake	J. M. Van Schack.
85	Unity	Sauk Rapids	D. A. Caley	C. H. Chadbourne	B. M. Van Alstien	Chas. W. Van Wornet.
86			S. N. Wright	Sylvester Chrysler	F. A. Fogg	W. H. Fletcher.

## APPENDIX B.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
94.	Keystone.	Sleepy Eye Lake.	M. C. Burnside.	F. M. Marcellus.	John A. White.	Thomas F. Talbot.
95.	Sherburne.	Elk River.	Wm. B. Mabie.	J. Featherstone.	B. F. Mabie.	W. F. Chudbourne.
96.	Libanus.	St. James.	Blinn Converse.	J. S. Alldritt.	W. Chapman.	D. R. Case.
97.	Prudence.	Windom.	C. H. Smith.	R. R. Jenness.	O. Nason.	M. J. Klock.
98.	Charity.	New Ulm.	Albert Marden.	Torey Olsson.	Herman F. Selter.	Ole M. Olsen.
99.	Corner Stone.	Fergus Falls.	Eben E. Corliss.	John C. Sawbridge.	Wm. C. Bedford.	George F. Cowing.
100.	Aurora.	Brainerd.	N. McFadden.	B. F. Hartley.	A. O. Canfield.	T. C. Ewins.
101.	Fraternity.	Worthington.	Isaac P. Durfee.	Daniel Shell.	Benj. F. Thurber.	R. B. Potts.
102.	Lebanon.	Lanesboro.	W. H. Roberts.	Thomas Thorp.	V. C. Raasing.	E. S. Nelson.
103.	Beduel.	Lake Crystal.	M. L. Holly.	Chas. E. Davis.	Wm. Seeger, Jr.	R. D. Bloomfield.
104.	Sharon.	Willmar.	F. R. Bunker.	Samuel Garver.	S. E. Thurston.	Chas. H. Tuesley.
105.	Mt. Tahor.	Dodge Center.	Frank A. Johnson.	John Andrews.	Chas. W. Dix.	Michael R. Dresbach.
106.	Relief.	Montevideo.	Jerry E. Getman.	Albert S. Parmerlee.	George W. Ballard.	L. R. Moyer.
107.	Sunset.	Pickwick.	A. J. Mullin.	C. H. Williams.	E. W. McCann.	L. C. Martin.
108.	Carver.	Excelsior.	J. M. Rutherford.	E. B. Huffman.	A. Youngs.	John S. Nelson.
109.	Khurum.	Minneapolis West.	Henry R. Denny.	Andrew P. Peterson.	Fred. P. Seger.	R. D. Button.
110.	Excelsior.	Luxemburg.	E. J. Davenport.	Chas. M. Foote.	Wm. E. Leonard.	C. E. Prince.
111.	Ben Franklin.	Excelsior.	D. C. Hunt.	C. Byerly.	E. Fouch.	Herbert I. Miller.
112.	Elgin.	Lafayette.	James L. Helm.	Robert C. Crawford.	Wm. H. Halbert.	B. H. Gould.
113.	Granite.	Newport.	D. F. Ferguson.	Henry C. Richardson.	James Titterton.	I. F. Tompkins.
114.	Delta.	Grand Meadow.	J. B. Graves.	A. McGowan.	L. Kirkland.	Henry Berdewich.
115.	Grand Meadow.	Kellogg.	George H. Dewey.	O. J. Foss.	Milo E. Beard.	O. B. Munger.
116.	Prairie.	Janesville.	H. A. Durand.	Wm. Conklin.	Wm. Fowler.	A. C. Forbes.
117.	Winstow Lewis.	Monthead.	Allen D. Fogerson.	S. W. Laybe.	S. H. Adams.	Frank R. Warner.
118.	Centennial.	Deano.	Henry A. Rall.	Chas. F. Greening.	Ole Jorgens.	Lucas F. Schouweiler.
119.	Josephus.	Mapleton.	James H. Cornell.	Wm. Canfield.	George B. Albertson.	Lewis Ellington.
120.	Swift.	Benson.	Z. B. Clarke.	Lewis E. Hatch.	C. D. Giddings.	Geo. E. Watkins.
121.	Arcturus.	Red Wing.	O. W. Whitman.	John W. Hill.	George F. Johnson.	H. C. Black.
122.	Alma.	Lytle.	S. Bowers.	John Williams.	Wm. Kruger.	Sam. Partridge.
123.	Humboldt.	Norwood.	Robert Elliott.	F. J. Barnham.	E. C. Ralloy.	Wm. C. Lewis.
124.				Austin Cooper.	John Sherry.	Wm. H. Davis.
125.				James E. Brown.	John M. Sprague.	H. A. Alm.
126.				D. S. Hall.	W. A. Poland.	L. W. Swanson.
127.				H. C. Hodgman.	Geo. H. Benoit.	Th. Treas.
128.				James S. Johnson.	B. Dearborn.	C. O. Woodruff.
129.				Julius Schaller.	R. S. Niles.	

133....	Golden Sheaf.....	Morris.....	E. A. Hopkins.....	Henry Baldwin.....	W. W. Griswold.....	O. C. Hanson.....
134....	Cokato.....	Cobato.....	John Chasman.....	Granger O. Trow.....	Benjamin Dee.....	Jacob S. Hull.....
135....	Nelson.....	Buffalo.....	Geo. W. McInturf.....	W. W. Brase.....	John C. Nugent.....	S. R. Wells.....
136....	Walnut.....	Walnut Station.....	Robt. W. Hoyt.....	John R. Fitch.....	David M. Thorp.....	Fred. G. Goff.....
137....	Appleton.....	Appleton.....	A. D. Countryman.....	E. A. Countryman.....	C. F. Ireland.....	F. P. Twitchell.....
138....	Atwater.....	Atwater.....	Geo. L. Denning.....	Eri. A. D. Salter.....	Marcus Johnson.....	J. D. Marshall.....
139....	Bitterly.....	Vernadale.....	Chas. W. Brown.....	Wm. C. Eddy.....	Theodore Farrington.....	Wm. T. Applegate.....
140....	Little Falls.....	Little Falls.....	M. H. Rhoads.....	A. Tanner.....	Lynn Signer.....	Lewis Worthington.....
141....	Crookston.....	Crookston.....	M. R. Brown.....	W. D. Hurlbut.....	Wm. M. Ross.....	C. S. Spendley.....
142....	Currie.....	Currie.....	Neil Currie.....	B. M. Low.....	A. J. Crowl.....	B. H. Whitney.....
143....	Lake View.....	Ortonville.....	Clarence Smith.....	C. H. Mero.....	N. J. Schofer.....	W. H. Van Kluck.....
144....	Bird Island.....	Bird Island.....	James S. Niles.....	Joseph S. Bowler.....	Wallace M. Holbrook.....	Albert Brown.....
145....	McLrose.....	McLrose.....	Solomon R. Foote.....	Auelbert A. Whitney.....	Noah M. Freeman.....	Don. B. McDonald.....
146....	Benton.....	Lake Benton.....	John B. Russel.....	Lewis J. Herbison.....	Henry Potter.....	Charles Morse.....
U. D.....	Ionia.....	Olivia.....	David W. Guptin.....	David W. Guptin.....	Wm. H. Fredricks.....	
U. D.....	Canby.....	Canby.....	John Moore.....	Main Pointon.....	O. Holt.....	
U. D.....	Guardian.....	Brownton.....	A. L. Hall.....	C. W. Shere.....	T. C. Arnold.....	

## APPENDIX D.

## SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
Anoka . . . . .	Anoka . . . . .	30	Anoka.
Becker . . . . .	Mt. Tabor . . . . .	106	Detroit.
Benton . . . . .	Unity . . . . .	93	Sauk Rapids.
Big Stone . . . . .	Lake View . . . . .	142	Ortonville.
	Mankato . . . . .	12	Mankato.
Blue Earth . . . . .	Joppa . . . . .	76	Garden City.
	Bethel . . . . .	103	Lake Crystal.
	Josephus . . . . .	128	Mapleton.
Brown . . . . .	Keystone . . . . .	94	Sleepy Eye.
	Charity . . . . .	98	New Ulm.
	Watertown . . . . .	50	Watertown.
Carver . . . . .	Carver . . . . .	111	Carver.
	Humboldt . . . . .	132	Norwood.
Canby . . . . .	Canby . . . . .	U. D.	Canby.
Chippewa . . . . .	Sunset . . . . .	109	Montevideo.
Chisago . . . . .	Zion . . . . .	55	Taylors Falls.
Clay . . . . .	Moorhead . . . . .	126	Moorhead.
Cottonwood . . . . .	Prudence . . . . .	97	Windom.
Crow Wing . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	100	Bainerd.
	Dakota . . . . .	7	Hastings.
Dakota . . . . .	Mt. Moriah . . . . .	35	Hastings.
	Corinthian . . . . .	67	Farmington.
	Mantorville . . . . .	11	Mantorville.
	Washington . . . . .	38	Concord.
Dodge . . . . .	Huram Abi . . . . .	83	Kasson.
	Relief . . . . .	108	Dodge Center.
Douglas . . . . .	Constellation . . . . .	81	Alexandria.
	Blue Earth Valley . . . . .	27	Winnebago City.
Faribault . . . . .	Blue Earth City . . . . .	57	Blue Earth City.
	Doric . . . . .	87	Wells.
	Preston . . . . .	36	Preston.
	Meridien . . . . .	50	Chatfield.
Fillmore . . . . .	Spring Valley . . . . .	58	Spring Valley.
	Mystic Star . . . . .	67	Rushford.
	Lebanon . . . . .	102	Lanesboro.
Freeborn . . . . .	Western Star . . . . .	26	Albert Lea.
	Red Wing . . . . .	8	Red Wing.
	Arcturus . . . . .	130	Red Wing.
Goodhue . . . . .	Oriental . . . . .	34	Cannon Falls.
	Mystic Tie . . . . .	37	Pine Island.
	Hermon . . . . .	41	Zumbrota.
	Cataract . . . . .	2	Minneapolis, E.
	Hennepin . . . . .	4	Minneapolis, W.
	Minneapolis . . . . .	19	Minneapolis, W.
Hennepin . . . . .	Khurum . . . . .	112	Minneapolis, W.
	Excelsior . . . . .	113	Excelsior.
	Winslow Lewis . . . . .	125	Osseo.

## SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
	Hokah.....	17	Hokah.
	Caledonia.....	20	Caledonia.
Houston.....	Morning Star.....	29	La Crescent.
	Brownsville.....	73	Brownsville.
	Orient.....	84	Money Creek.
Jackson.....	Good Faith.....	90	Jackson.
Kandiyohi.....	Sharon.....	104	Willmar.
	Orion.....	138	Atwater.
	Sakatah.....	32	Waterville.
Le Sueur.....	Union.....	45	Le Sueur.
	Concord.....	47	Cleveland.
Lincoln.....	Benton.....	146	Lake Benton.
Lyon.....	Delta.....	119	Marshall.
McLeod.....	Hope.....	42	Glencoe.
	Temple.....	59	Hutchinson.
	Guardian.....	U. D.	Brownston.
Martin.....	Chain Lake.....	64	Fairmont.
Meeker.....	Golden Fleece.....	89	Litchfield.
Mille Lacs.....	Fraternal.....	92	Princeton.
Morrison.....	Little Falls.....	140	Little Falls.
Murray.....	Currie.....	142	Currie.
	Fidelity.....	39	Austin.
	Lansing.....	72	Lansing.
Mower.....	Eureka.....	75	Le Roy.
	LaFayette.....	116	Brownsdale.
	Meadow.....	121	Grand Meadow.
	Alma.....	131	Lyle.
Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	54	St. Peter.
Nobles.....	Fraternity.....	101	Worthington.
	Rochester.....	21	Rochester.
Olmsted.....	Pleasant Grove.....	22	Pleasant Grove.
	Ashlar.....	61	Eyota.
	High Forest.....	85	High Forest.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls.....	99	Fergus Falls.
Polk.....	Crookston.....	141	Crookston.
Pipestone.....	Pipestone.....	U. D.	Pipestone.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	3	St. Paul.
	Ancient Landmark.....	5	St. Paul.
Red Wood.....	Antiquity.....	91	Red Wood Falls.
	Walnut.....	135	Walnut Station.
Renville.....	Bird Island.....	144	Bird Island.
	Ionic.....	U. D.	Olivia.
Rock.....	Ben Franklin.....	114	Lu Verne.
	Faribault.....	9	Faribault.
Rice.....	Social.....	48	Northfield.
	Cannon River.....	52	Morristown.
St. Louis.....	Palestine.....	79	Duluth.
Scott.....	King Hiram.....	31	Jordan.
	King Solomon.....	44	Shakopee.
Sherburne.....	Sherburne.....	95	Elk River.
Sibley.....	Henderson.....	80	Henderson.
	North Star.....	23	St. Cloud.
Stearns.....	Star in the West.....	60	Sauk Center.
	Paynesville.....	71	Paynesville.
	Melrose.....	145	Melrose.



## SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
Steele.....	{ Star in the East.....	33	Owatonna.
	{ Prairie.....	123	Blooming Prairie.
Stevens.....	{ Golden Sheaf.....	133	Morris.
	{ Swift.....	129	Benson.
Swift.....	{ Appleton.....	137	Appleton.
	{ Wapahasa.....	14	Wabasha.
	{ Carnelian.....	40	Lake City.
Wabasha.....	{ Illustrious.....	63	Plainview.
	{ Tyrian.....	86	Mazeppa.
	{ Elgin.....	115	Elgin.
	{ Kellogg.....	122	Kellogg.
	{ Wilton.....	24	Wilton.
Waseca.....	{ Tuscan.....	77	Waseca.
	{ Janesville.....	124	Janesville.
	{ St. Johns.....	1	Stillwater.
Washington.....	{ Acacia.....	50	Cottage Grove.
	{ Golden Rule.....	65	Lakeland.
	{ Newport.....	118	Newport.
Wadena.....	{ Verndale.....	139	Verndale.
Watonwan.....	{ Madelia.....	66	Madelia.
	{ Libanus.....	96	St. James.
	{ Winona.....	18	Winona.
	{ Harmony.....	43	Lewiston.
Winona.....	{ Evergreen.....	46	Saratoga.
	{ Rising Sun.....	49	St. Charles.
	{ Pickwick.....	110	Pickwick.
	{ Monticello.....	16	Monticello.
	{ Clear Water.....	28	Clear Water.
	{ Star.....	62	Rockford.
Wright.....	{ Howard.....	81	Howard Lake.
	{ Centennial.....	127	Delano.
	{ Cokato.....	134	Cokato.
	{ Nelson.....	136	Buffalo.
Yellow Medicine..	{ Granite.....	117	Granite Falls.



## APPENDIX E.

### DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

The Grand Lodge Jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota is hereby divided into Districts, and Deputies therefor are appointed as hereinafter stated, respectively.

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. W. D. CORNISH, (5,) ST. PAUL.

St. Johns, No .....	1	Acacia, No.....	51
St. Paul, No .....	3	Zion, No.....	55
Ancient Landmark, No.....	5	Golden Rule, No.....	65
Dakota, No.....	7	Palestine, No.....	79
Mount Moriah, No.....	35	Newport, No.....	118

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. E. J. DAVENPORT, (112,) MINNEAPOLIS.

Catawba, No.....	2	Khurum, No.....	112
Hennepin, No.....	4	Excelsior, No.....	113
Minneapolis, No.....	19	Winslow Lewis, No.....	125
Watertown, No.....	50		

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. SAMUEL E. ADAMS, (16,) MONTICELLO.

Monticello, No.....	16	Sherburne, No.....	95
Anoka, No.....	30	Centennial, No.....	127
Star, No.....	62	Nelson, No.....	135
Fraternal, No.....	92	Guardian.....	U. D.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. E. P. BARNUM, (60,) SAUK CENTER.

North Star, No.....	23	Constellation, No.....	81
Clear Water, No.....	28	Unity, No.....	93
Star in the West, No.....	60	Little Falls, No.....	140
Paynesville, No.....	71	Melrose, No.....	145

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. E. E. CORLISS, (99,) FURGUS FALLS.

Corner Stone, No.....	99	Moorhead, No.....	126
Aurora, No.....	100	Verndale, No.....	139
Mt. Tabor, No.....	106	Crookston, No.....	141

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. C. W. RICKERSON, (82,) HOWARD LAKE.

Howard, No.....	82	Golden Sheaf, No.....	133
Golden Fleece, No.....	89	Cokato, No.....	134
Sharon, No.....	104	Orion, No.....	138
Swift, No.....	129		

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. ALBERT MARDEN, (98,) NEW ULM.

Antiquity, No.....	91	Walnut, No.....	136
Keystone, No.....	94	Appleton, No.....	137
Charity, No.....	98	Lake View, No.....	143
Sunset, No.....	109	Bird Island, No.....	144
Granite, No.....	117	Ionic.....	U. D.
Delta, No.....	119	Pipestone.....	U. D.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOS. MONTGOMERY, (54,) ST. PETER.

Mankato, No.....	12	Madelia, No.....	66
King Hiram, No.....	31	Joppa, No.....	76
Union, No.....	45	Henderson, No.....	80
Concord, No.....	47	Bethel, No.....	103
Nicollet, No.....	54	Josephus, No.....	128

## NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. HENRY R. DENNY, (111,) CARVER.

Wilton, No.....	24	Tuscan, No.....	77
Sakatah, No.....	32	Carver, No.....	111
Hope, No.....	42	Janesville, No.....	124
Cannon River, No.....	52	Humboldt, No.....	132
Temple, No.....	59	Canby.....	U. D.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. A. HANCOCK, (8,) RED WING.

Red Wing, No.....	8	Carnelian, No.....	40
Wapahasa, No.....	14	Pickwick, No.....	110
Winona, No.....	18	Kellogg, No.....	122
Morning Star, No.....	29	Arcturus, No.....	130

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. W. NEEDHAM, (49,) DOVER CENTER.

Pleasant Grove, No.....	22	Ashlar, No.....	61
Harmony, No.....	43	Illustrious, No.....	63
Evergreen, No.....	46	High Forest, No.....	85
Rising Sun, No.....	49	Elgin, No.....	115
Meridien, No.....	56		

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. R. H. GOVE, (21,) ROCHESTER.

Mantorville, No.....	11	Herman, No.....	41
Rochester, No.....	21	Hiram Abi, No.....	83
Mystic Tie, No.....	37	Tyrian, No.....	86
Washington, No.....	38	Relief, No .....	108

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. D. W. HALL, (102,) LANESBORO.

Hokah, No.....	17	Mystic Star, No.....	69
Caledonia, No.....	20	Brownsville, No.....	73
Preston, No.....	36	Lebanon, No.....	102
Spring Valley, No.....	58		

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. D. ALLEN, (75,) LE ROY.

Western Star, No.....	26	Orient, No.....	84
Fidelity, No.....	39	Lafayette, No.....	116
Lansing, No.....	72	Grand Meadow, No.....	121
Eureka, No.....	75	Alma, No.....	131

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. E. D. HADLEY, (114,) LUVERNE.

Blue Earth Valley, No.....	27	Prudence, No.....	97
Blue Earth City, No.....	57	Fraternity, No.....	101
Chain Lake, No.....	64	Ben Franklin, No.....	114
Doric, No.....	87	Currie.....	142
Good Faith, No.....	90	Benton, No.....	146
Libanus, No.....	96		

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. M. D. CRAFT, (67,) FARMINGTON.

Faribault, No.....	9	Social, No.....	48
Star in the East, No.....	33	Corinthian, No.....	67
Oriental, No.....	34	Prairie, No.....	123
King Solomon, No.....	44		

## APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF BRO. M. P. STROUP ON DEDICATION OF  
MASONIC HALL AT WABASHAW.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Dec. 17, 1880.

*M. W. H. R. Wells G. M. of Masons of Minnesota :*

DEAR SIR, AND M. W. BROTHER :—By virtue of the authority vested in me by having been appointed and constituted by you as your proxy to dedicate the new Masonic Hall of Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, at Wabashaw, Minn., Dec. 15, 1880, with the assistance of R. W. Bro. S. R. Merrell and other brethren, I convened and opened "in form" a Grand Lodge at 7 o'clock on the evening of the above named date, in a room adjacent to the new hall of Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, at Wabashaw. We then proceeded to the new hall, were received by Wapahasa Lodge with the usual courtesies, and dedicated the hall to *Free Masonry, Virtue and Universal Benevolence*, according to the established masonic ritual for that purpose provided, and am pleased to state that the ceremonies were conducted to the satisfaction, and met with the approval of all the brethren present, after which the Grand Lodge retired and was closed in form.

I take this opportunity to state that the new hall of Wapahasa Lodge, in its plans and appointments is admirably adapted to masonic purposes, and its neat and attractive appearance is highly creditable to the taste and spirit of its founders.

Myself and the brethren who were with me are under obligations to the officers and brethren of Wapahasa Lodge for their very cordial reception and entertainment, and for the very fraternal courtesy with which we were treated.

After the dedicating ceremonies, *public* exercises were held in Herschey's Hall, consisting of music and an address by Bro. S. L. Campbell, of Wapahasa Lodge.

Together with myself as representing you by proxy the following brethren assisted in representing the Grand Lodge, viz. :—

R. W. Bro. S. R. Merrell, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as D. G. M.

Bro. J. C. Stout, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as S. G. W.

Bro. Henry Roff, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as J. G. W.

Bro. C. W. Smythe, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as G. T.

Bro. Benj. Northrup, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as G. S.

Bro. J. H. Lakey, of Wabasha, as G. C.

Bro. C. J. Cogswell, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as S. G. D.

Bro. Chas. Salisbury, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 4, as J. G. D.

Bro. H. L. Smith, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as S. G. S.

Bro. O. C. Collier, of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, as J. G. S.

Together with other members of Carnelian Lodge, as light bearers, etc.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

M. P. STROUP,

P. M. Carnelian Lodge, No. 40.

## APPENDIX G.

## Foreign Correspondence.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :*

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence respectfully presents his annual report.

The transactions of the Grand Lodges hereinafter named have been received, examined, and are reported upon in the following pages :

Alabama.....	December, 1879	Manitoba.....	February, 1880
Arkansas.....	November, 1879	New Hampshire.....	May, 1880
Connecticut.....	January, 1880	New Jersey.....	January, 1880
California.....	October, 1879	New York.....	June, 1880
Colorado.....	September, 1880	North Carolina....	December, 1879
Canada.....	July, 1880	Nebraska.....	June, 1880
Dist. of Columbia,	November, 1879	Nevada.....	June, 1880
Florida.....	January, 1880	New Mexico.....	January, 1880
Georgia.....	October, 1880	New Brunswick.....	April, 1880
Indiana.....	May, 1880	Nova Scotia.....	June, 1880
Illinois.....	October, 1880	Ohio.....	October, 1880
Iowa.....	June, 1880	Oregon.....	June, 1880
Idaho.....	September, 1880	Pennsylvania.....	December, 1879
Indian Territory..	November, 1880	Prince Edward's Island	June, 1880
Kentucky.....	October, 1880	Quebec.....	September, 1880
Louisiana.....	February, 1880	Rhode Island.....	May, 1880
Maine.....	May, 1880	South Carolina....	December, 1879
Massachusetts....	December, 1879	Tennessee.....	November, 1879
Maryland.....	November, 1880	Vermont.....	June, 1880
Michigan.....	January, 1880	Wisconsin.....	June, 1880
Missouri.....	October, 1880	Washington Territory	June, 1880
Mississippi.....	February, 1880	Wyoming.....	October, 1880

Forty-four in all.



## ALABAMA, 1879.

The Fifty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, December 1st, 2d and 3d, 1879.

M.: W.: Henry Clay Armstrong, G.: M.: presiding.

One hundred and eighty-nine lodges represented.

Four hundred and twenty-four on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note—

When a party has received the E.: A.: degree, and makes application to be passed, if there is any moral reason why he should not advance, the member in possession of such reason should report the same to the prosecuting officer of the lodge, and have charges preferred against him. To this the applicant is entitled on every principle of justice and equity. After his initiation he, to that extent, is adopted into the masonic family, and is invested with certain rights and privileges, and among them the right to be heard in his defense. If unworthy to be advanced, he is unworthy to retain what he has, and should be tried and expelled.

The Committee on the Returns of Chartered Lodges must have been very thorough in their examination, as a large number of errors, such as do not usually receive attention, were reported—names of lodges and members mis-spelled; initials used instead of full names; dates omitted; wrong dates given; signature of W.: M.: affixed in the wrong place; returns not properly indorsed on back; seal not plumb; etc., etc.

A report of such nature, if read in the lodges, has a tendency to cause secretaries to be more particular, and relieves the Grand Secretary from a large amount of labor and some censure for errors in names of officers or statistics.

The following resolution reported by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence was adopted:

*Resolved*, That any member of a subordinate lodge, who shall be informed, or may know of his own knowledge, that any Master of a lodge has been guilty of unmasonic conduct, he may report the same to the M.: W.: Grand Master, who shall forthwith inquire into the facts of the case, and if they be true, and upon notice to such lodge of such unmasonic conduct, if such lodge fails or refuses to proceed against such Master,

then the charter of said lodge shall be arrested by the M. W. Grand Master, who shall report the same to the next Grand Lodge.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a courteous review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. Oliver S. Beers, with whom we tried a few years to claim relationship, and much to our regret failed.

Under the head of Arkansas he says—we quote, because we concur :

Just here, *par parenthesis*, we beg to express our regret that the response to the roll call, in this and numerous other Grand Lodges, is so often made by those who are proxies for the regular lodge officers. As a general remark, applicable to all jurisdictions, we take this occasion to say that we think the working officers of lodges are the only really useful and desirable lodge representatives in a Grand Lodge; because of their special and necessary familiarity with the condition and interests of their several lodges. Of course in all Grand Lodges the constituents are P. G. officers, as well as lodge representatives, and the former element will always carefully guard and conserve the general principles of masonry, should the latter constituency, from any cause, fail in proper respect for the “landmarks.”

The lodge officers, in enforcing the edicts of the Grand Lodge in their lodges, are brought into direct contact with their legitimate effects upon the craft; and they are also familiar with the condition of the lodges and able to suggest legislation, appropriate to the necessities of the case, whether as restraining from evil or promotive of masonic purity and progress. They are also, especially the Master and Wardens, the sentinels on our outposts and can, in person, best convey to the citadel the tidings of warning or encouragement suggested by the outlook.

They are, as we conceive it, skillful master overseers, practical observers of the wants and ways of the craft, and just in proportion as any Grand Lodge is deprived of such advisers and workers, so will its labors be fruitless of beneficent results, and tend to disturb the harmony of the jurisdiction.

Under the head of Quebec, we find :

If the American doctrine, of Supreme Grand Lodge control within a given territory, applies with equal force in the British Provinces, as in the States of the American Union, why has Canada so long accepted the, in

that case or supposition, unauthorized and aggressive interference by the Grand Lodge of England with lodges within her jurisdiction ?

Is Canada so neglectful of her rights and honor as to submit tamely to such usurpation, or is there not rather, in that country, some acknowledged principle of masonic equity forbidding the forced severance of the ties which bind the old lodges of the Dominion, to the mother Grand Lodges, some right of lodge choice as to allegiance? At all events if Canada can afford to forego the assertion of her extreme rights could not Quebec also "bide her time," and patiently await the acceptance by her recusant lodges of her preferable home government? We fear Quebec has weakened rather than strengthened her power at home by an impolitic and premature conflict with her English and Scotch opponents. Rights are sometimes better conserved by prudence than by valor. While we cannot fully approve the course of Quebec, we need hardly say that the harsh retaliation of Scotland provokes our unqualified censure.

Under the head of Utah, he says :

Our brethren of Utah doubtless feel the restraint of the law requiring service as warden as a necessary qualification for master, and it may temporarily operate harshly in their jurisdiction; but the rule, if rigidly applied, by making better W. M's, really, as we believe, conserves the true interests of the fraternity, and in the end works for good. It is better to endure hardships for a season under laws approved by experience than by changing them to suit a temporary convenience, open up the way for confusion and misgovernment. It takes a short time in the life of a lodge to prepare its governing material, but that life is easily jeopardized if the master is unskilled or imprudent.

In his conclusion we find :

So in a degree at least, do we feel abashed in attempting to elucidate the history or expound the principles of masonry. An institution so ancient as to antedate history, and even tradition, so beautiful and grand in its adaptation to the wants and capabilities of man, universal; and apparently so intimately blended with, and correlated to, the inscrutable decrees of the Great Architect of the Universe, governing man's origin, progress, and destiny, as to require the effulgent light and highest degrees of the "Celestial Lodge above" to develop the full significance and beauty of those grand designs of the Master which are only faintly traced upon our shadowy, earthly trestleboards.

The will of God is in it, and will in due time be accomplished by and through masonry. Let us then accept the partial inspiration now vouch-

safed to us, and continue "to lead the blind by a way they know not and make crooked paths straight before them," praying for, and awaiting in full hope, the advent of more light, the coming dawn of the new and better day!

"Henry Clay" appears to be a popular name in Alabama. "Henry Clay Armstrong" presided during the session and was succeeded by Henry Clay Tompkins, Montgomery,—having been elected M. . W. . Grand Master.

R. . E. . Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Oliver S. Beers, Mobile, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

### ARKANSAS, 1879.

The Fortieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas convened at Little Rock, October 13th, 1879, and was called off until November 25th. The session continued three days.

Bro. George Thornburgh, M. . W. . G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and seventy-three lodges represented.

Three hundred and sixty-five on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

2. A asks for dimit; B objects, because A has said something about him. Can B prevent the granting of the dimit without bringing charges?

Ans.—No.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. To be reinstated after suspension for non-payment of dues, it is necessary to pay dues for time under suspension as well as before.

5. A lodge cannot elect as Worshipful Master one who is not a member of the lodge.

6. The presiding officer, whether Worshipful Master or Warden, should sign the minutes of the meeting preceding the one over which he is presiding, as an attestation of their approval.

\* \* \* \* \*

11. An entered apprentice who has lost a foot since his initiation, and

has a cork foot, may be passed and raised; as the requirement as to physical qualifications does not apply to those who have taken one or more degrees.

\* \* \* \* \*

21. A mason living anywhere in or out of the State, can affiliate with any lodge in the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

23. Paran Lodge asked for a dispensation to initiate a one-armed man. I decided that the Grand Master had nothing to do with the selection of material, and could not say what they should admit or reject, and can not dispense with any law on the subject of physical qualification.

\* \* \* \* \*

If he could not, with faithful assistance, learn a fair part of the Entered Apprentice Lecture, better let him stand on the ground-floor. It would be dangerous to boost him up to the giddy height of the third step. The Grand Master has great dispensing powers, but I don't think he can dispense entirely with brains as a qualification for advancement. And as this Grand Master cannot furnish them (for he has none to spare,) I suppose this Entered Apprentice will have to amuse himself with the intricacies of the checkered pavement.

As to No. 4—On the score of old indebtedness a party refuses credit for a pound of coffee, afterwards the debtor comes forward to pay, but a receipt in full is denied unless he pays for the pound of coffee which he never had. We cannot comprehend the justice of the proposition.

The following was referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

*Resolved*, That no dispensation or charter shall ever hereafter be granted by this Grand Lodge to any subordinate lodge which may be named after or in honor of any living person, it being the sense of this Grand Lodge that such fulsome toadyism to any brother or other person is in bad taste, and if persisted in, there is danger that at some time in the future the craft may be unpleasantly compromised by such procedure.

The report of the committee was adopted as follows:

In regard to naming lodges after living persons, we are of the opinion that the same ought to be discontinued by the Grand Lodge, as such is merely a personal compliment to the individual, without masonic meaning. Your committee would, therefore, recommend that the practice be

discontinued, and that in the future the names of lodges be selected from masonic nomenclature; as we think it would promote the interest of the fraternity.

The following judicious amendment to the By-laws, proposed by the Finance Committee, was adopted. Will our Finance Committee take notice :

No delegate from a subordinate lodge shall be entitled to mileage and per diem whose lodge has not forwarded its returns to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of November in each year and whose dues have not been settled on or before the first day of the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. Geo. E. Dodge. It is the equal in all respects to its predecessors.

Under the head of Missouri, he gives " gratifying intelligence " relative to St. Johns' College :

We beg to convey to our brother of the Missouri quill the gratifying intelligence that St. Johns' College only looked like a white elephant when viewed from the standpoint of timidity and discouragement. The same cloud which Polonius thought looked like a weasel, he afterwards acknowledged to be " very like a whale." The present flourishing condition of the college furnishes another instance of the many in which the patient has recovered as soon as the doctors left off dosing it. We confidently look forward to the day when it will be acknowledged on all hands that St. Johns' College is a whale of quite respectable proportion.

We notice three points in his conclusion :

1. We find the addresses of the Grand Masters more practical and less embellished with rhetorical flourishes than formerly.
2. A much smaller parade of so-called " decisions," deciding over again for the fortieth time the plainest and most elementary principles. Where exceptions occur we have called attention to them in the body of our review.
3. A perceptible decrease in the work of committees on " Appeals and Grievances."

Bro. George Thornburgh, Powhatan, M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. L. E. Barber, Little Rock, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

Bro. George E. Dodge, Little Rock, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

### CONNECTICUT, 1880.

The Ninety-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at Hartford, January 21st and 22d, 1880.

R.: W.: John H. Barlow, Deputy G.: M.:, presiding. The M.: W.: G.: M.: Israel M. Bullock, having died in the month of October preceding.

One hundred and eleven lodges represented.

One hundred and twenty on the roll.

We note two of the decisions reported :

3d. A member cannot be deprived of his vote upon any question before the lodge by being in arrears for dues, until his membership is severed by suspension, or striking from the roll.

4th. An applicant rejected by one lodge, and afterwards removing into the jurisdiction of another, and gaining a residence, neither lodge can accept his application without consent of the other.

The Grand Secretary under instructions had sent a copy of the report of the Committee of Jurisprudence, relating to the controversy existing between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec, on the question of jurisdiction to the former Grand Lodge, from the reply received we quote :

Meantime permit me to say for the information of your Grand Lodge, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has no intention of invading the Masonic territory of any Grand Lodge in the United States; on the contrary the Grand Master and other office bearers and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are most desirous of cultivating fraternal relations with these grand bodies. It is right, however, that you should know that

the charters issued to new lodges in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, will certainly not be withdrawn.

The following was adopted as "Permanent Resolution, No. 34:"

That any brother who shall hereafter, or may have been heretofore stricken from the roll of any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, shall not be permitted to visit any lodge in this State while under such disability.

A difficulty has arisen between the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and New York, growing out of the jurisdictional question.

It appears that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut granted a charter for a new lodge, two of the petitioners whilst residing in Connecticut belonged to lodges in New York, and the latter claims an infringement of jurisdiction.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was, as heretofore, presented by Bro. J. K. Wheeler, an interesting and instructive report.

Under the head of Illinois, he says:

We believe that Grand Lodges, and not Supreme Councils should control the first three degrees, but we do not believe that in countries where the Grand Orient system prevails, Grand Lodges should be exorcised on account of said system, so long as they control the symbolic degrees. The question of masonic regularity in this country would not bear the light of too much investigation; therefore we are in favor of being governed by masonic principles in rendering judgment upon masonic matters, rather than by too much masonic law.

Fie! Bro. Wheeler, you are speaking right out in meeting in that last paragraph, the truth should not be spoken at all times, or more particularly when it is not palatable to the *law-makers*.

M.: W.: John H. Barlow, Birmingham, was elected Grand Master.

R.: M.: Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Committee on Foreign Correspondence.



## CALIFORNIA, 1879.

By the courtesy of Bro. J. W. Woodhull, Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, we have the loan of his only copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, had at its Thirteenth Annual Communication held at San Francisco, October 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, 1879.

M. W. J. Mills Browne, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and seventy-five lodges represented.

Two hundred and fifty-one on the roll.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We commend the following extract from the address of the Grand Master to our readers :

Of what use is masonry unless it be made practical? Why expend time, labor, and money in perpetuating the impracticable? Practical masonry is the application of its knowledge to the experiences of life, to our surroundings, to our social, business and civic relations. The term brotherhood is meaningless, unless associated with charity, and charity is but half developed when restricted to the humane duty of alms-giving. Masonic charity in its broad, unselfish sense is to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. It is the charity that seeks for truth, honesty, and respect for the rights of others, that fosters knowledge, freedom, and toleration, and searches and strives after the good. It is the absence of this charity that is the chief cause of personal difficulties, arising from special and local agencies, by wrangling discussion, passionate accusation, petty selfishness, and intolerant opinion, all producing a bitterness which sooner or later affects the fraternal relations within the lodge, and, in the sapping and mining of its harmony impairs, if not destroys, its effectiveness and usefulness. This is not imagined or unrealized, but is too frequently an actual, experienced condition, a great and grievous fault. When brothers are burdened with defects of their own, they should exercise charity toward the failings of others; they should not distress the mind when they themselves stand in need of many things; they should not forget the law of human interdependence, and should not pass a severeness of judgment when regarding another's failings through a medium discolored and distorted. Cold heartedness and self-regarding ought to be supplanted by kindness and self-repression, and in the practice of self-command, passion, pride, and self-love, give way to a chivalrous courtesy which will elevate both the giver and the receiver. Brothers ought to remember that "a word spoken and a stone thrown, never return;" that they cannot be masonically just, if they are not kind hearted;

and, that if they will entertain faith and experience confidence, have sympathy, and be charitably considerate, with a desire to help one another, their own characters for prudence and conduct and integrity will be enlarged and extended.

From among the decisions reported we note :

*Question.* Is it the duty of the Secretary of a lodge to take his financial books and the semi-annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer from the lodge room to the auditing committee for examination, or is it the duty of the auditing committee to make such examination at the lodge room?

*Answer.* In the Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary would be expected to appear before any committee when so summoned, with called for books or papers, and the same action would occur in a subordinate lodge.

*Question.* Is it right or legitimate for the lodge to work on the Sabbath, or would the Grand Lodge, or you, as Grand Master, censure a lodge for so doing?

*Answer.* Except for funeral ceremonies the urgency will seldom present itself for a lodge to convene on the Sabbath, and the fact that there is much work to perform in the way of conferring degrees is no good reason for a departure from the practice in this jurisdiction. It is desirable to afford the enemies of masonry no vulnerable point for an attack, and consequently, avoidance of labor on Sunday is to be observed. This decision is introduced because it was received most discourteously, as reported; therefore your pronounced opinion is earnestly solicited for it.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Question.* How can a deceased member be buried with masonic honors in the absence of the Master and Wardens?

*Answer.* By constituting an emergent lodge, or any brother might read the funeral service, without the usual requirement of opening a lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Question.* A brother mason is arrested, charged with the crime of embezzlement or grand larceny, and is acquitted, or the grand jury fail to indict, and he is discharged. Charges are then preferred against him, specifying, as grounds, the identical embezzlement or grand larceny for which he was acquitted or discharged. Is not the record of his acquittal or discharge a complete defense? Can a masonic commission find a brother guilty of a crime against the State, for which he has been acquitted or discharged in a criminal prosecution? Does not the promise that every mason has made to obey the laws of the land and be a good citizen, estop him from asserting that a person acquitted or discharged by law is guilty?

In an action for slander or libel, in accusing a person of larceny, the defendant is not allowed by the laws of this State or of the United States, to go behind the records of the courts; can a masonic commission do so?

*Answer.* In masonic law it is a settled axiom that every offense committed is an injury to the fraternity, inasmuch that it, at least, reflects discredit on the institution; hence an acquittal by a civil court does not prevent the lodge from investigating the offense. The accused may be acquitted through some technicality of law, where release from legal punishment follows, but the "shame upon the craft" is not removed, nor is he free from guilt in the opinion of the community.

One extract from his conclusion :

With gallant endeavor to succeed, to become more useful and influential, we will enjoy the consciousness of having rectitude of purpose, although the amount of success may be disproportionate to the will.

"Whenever we will what is good  
We are better because we willed;  
And there's worth in an honest would,  
Although it be not fulfilled.  
For 'tis not with success that we build  
Our life, but with noble endeavor,  
Full success is a prize won never."

We present an extract from the report of the Grand Secretary :

As heretofore, for many years, the undersigned is enabled to state that, for the fiscal year just reported, the returns from all the lodges had been received and that their dues had all been paid. He has nothing to complain of for the present year, for although much correspondence has been necessary to have reports properly corrected, (as has been not unusual) there has been perhaps a greater promptitude than heretofore in the transmission of returns and the payment of dues, as every return has been received and no lodge owes a dollar.

The Judiciary Committee to which was referred the decision of the Grand Master relative to Sunday work, reported, which was concurred in by the Grand Lodge, as follows :

Your committee would have answered the question briefly that it is neither right nor legitimate for a lodge to do work on the Sabbath. When we speak of work, we mean the ordinary work of the lodge, and particu-

larly of the conferring of degrees, and never speak of the performance of the burial service as work. The proposer of the question evidently so used the word. Our country is a Christian country and our people are a Christian people, by whom the Sabbath is recognized as a holy day set apart for rest and worship. Whether, as individuals, we are Christians or not, or professedly religious or not, we do profess to be good citizens, obedient to the laws of the land, whether it be the land of our birth or of our adoption, and to be zealous promoters of the good order and the best interests of society; and it seems to your committee that a decent respect for the institutions of the country and the opinions of the great body of the people requires of us, as men and as masons, to abstain on the Sabbath from our ordinary avocations or amusements.

A well digested report on Foreign Correspondence embracing, a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented as usual by Bro. W. H. Hill.

Under the head of German Grand League, we find the status of that organization on the right of jurisdiction, which we copy for information :

The resolutions of June 4, 1876, contain nothing contradictory when they declare that, although we do not wish to interfere with the internal affairs and quarrels of the American lodges, we nevertheless reserve to ourselves the right to admit as visitors and receive in a friendly manner brethren from lodges that, after examination, appear to be regularly constituted.

To facilitate a friendly understanding with the Grand Lodge of New York, we again declare to her that our views of the right of jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is, on principle, different from the views which prevail on this subject in the lodge of New York. We do not consider it necessary that there should exist only one Grand Lodge in any one State, be the latter a republic or monarchy. Long experience has taught us that four Grand Lodges can harmoniously exist and labor successfully in one and the same State, viz.: Prussia; and three of these are in one city, Berlin.

The German Grand Lodges at no time and nowhere intended to assume a hostile position toward the American Grand Lodges. We cannot, however, at the request of the Grand Lodge of New York, change our views on the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, because it is a well founded conviction resting on fundamental principles of masonry. We, however, willingly concede to the American Grand Lodges the same rights which we must assert for ourselves. We would therefore never protest if the Grand Lodge of New York should admit as visitors brothers from lodges which we do not recognize as lawful, and receive them in a friendly and brother-

ly manner. Neither would we protest if the Grand Lodge of New York desired to charter anywhere in Germany, for instance in Hamburg, an American lodge working in the English language, and according to the American ritual; on the contrary, we should be pleased to enter into brotherly relations with such American lodge established in Germany.

These are our views, according to which we act, and from which we do not deviate. We may expect that the Grand Lodge of New York, justly appreciating the differences of our standpoint, will willingly accept the brotherly hand which we extend to our beloved brothers across the ocean.

Under the head of Grand Lodge Alpina, Switzerland, he says :

This Grand Lodge complains of the Grand Orient of Italy for having chartered a lodge at Lugano, within the jurisdiction of "Alpina," thus violating the right of jurisdiction, always strictly observed and maintained by the Grand Lodge Alpina. This is an illustration of the old adage about "chickens coming home to roost." Alpina did not see this so clearly when it acknowledged the Prince Hall colored lodge in Boston. The new lodge is declared clandestine, and all masons are warned to hold no communication with it or its members. The colored Grand Lodge of Ohio asked for the same favor that had been granted to the Prince Hall concern, but Alpina now holds back, "because it did not appear proper to recognize a Grand Lodge with which the sister lodges of the same country have not as yet extended into any closer relations." Verily there is a mighty difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

M. W. William W. Taylor, was elected Grand Master.

R. W. Alex. G. Abell re-elected Grand Secretary.—each of San Francisco.

#### COLORADO, 1880.

The Twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, September 21st and 22d. 1880.

M. W. Byron L. Carr, G. M., presiding.

Twenty-three lodges represented.

Thirty-six on the roll.

We note a few of the decisions reported :

6. Q. Is there any objection to using the lodge room or ante-rooms as

a home for our country brethren when they attend lodge, to provide them with bedding, toilet articles, etc.?

A. The use of the lodge room or ante-rooms for hotel purposes would, in my opinion, be decidedly objectionable.

7. Q. Is it permissible to use wine or beer at refreshments in the lodge room or ante-rooms?

A. No. All intoxicating liquors should be strictly excluded.

8. Q. Is it contrary to masonic usage for the "Tiler" to sit in the lodge room after the ceremony of opening is finished, the outer door to the ante-room being securely locked?

A. Yes. It is a landmark of masonry that every lodge should be "tiled." The Tiler's place is "outside the door."

9. Q. Is there anything in the constitution or regulations of the Grand Lodge prohibiting the organization of Chapters of the Eastern Star?

A. No the Grand Lodge has nothing whatever to do with such an organization.

10. Q. A non-affiliate is elected to membership but removes from the jurisdiction of the lodge before signing the By-Laws, how shall he be reported?

A. Signing the By-Laws is not essential to membership. The Secretary should place his name upon the roll and report him as a member.

11. Q. Is a candidate eligible for initiation if he has a rupture?

A. The Master of a lodge may determine whether or not he has such a "maim or defect in his body as may render him incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the degrees."

\* \* \* \* \*

15. The reception of a petition for affiliation before the petitioner has visited the lodge is irregular.

16. The Master of the lodge cannot excuse a brother from voting upon an application for initiation.

The Grand Master apologized for granting a "dispensation to confer burial rites at private expense upon a brother who had been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues."

An illustration of *progressive* masonry.

The corner stone of the Episcopal Cathedral at Denver, in accord with the request of the Bishop, was laid by the Grand Lodge the first day of the session. The Grand Lodge was es-

corted to the building by Colorado Commandery of Knights Templar mounted.

The following from the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was adopted :

Lodges and committees on charity shall require from applicants for assistance evidence of the good standing of such applicants before granting such assistance. And in the event any such applicant shall prove to be an impostor or unworthy, such fact shall be immediately reported to the Grand Secretary, whose duty it shall be to forthwith send notice of the same to all the lodges in this jurisdiction, and to the Grand Secretaries of all the jurisdictions immediately joining this.

Bro. R. W. Woodbury presented a brief report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota is noticed.

M. W. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver, was elected Grand Master.

R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. R. W. Woodbury, Denver, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### CANADA, 1880.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Guelph, July 14th and 15th, 1880.

M. W. Jas. A. Henderson, G. M., presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-three lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty on the roll.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Relative to masons, as such, attending the funeral of a brother, who desired to be buried according to the ritual of a non-masonic society, the Grand Master says :

I held that the brethren should not appear as a lodge, or clothed as masons on funeral occasions, unless the burial rites were performed under the exclusive control of the lodge, and according to the procedure laid down in the Book of Constitutions, which only allows the addition of the funeral services of the church to which the deceased belonged. The rights and privileges of the church or the minister in performing the burial

services are never to be interfered with, but are fully and freely conceded. The Order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest existing secret society, is not obtrusive, and we never thrust ourselves before the public clothed in the badge of a mason, unless when carrying out those duties prescribed by ancient custom, or by the constitutions, and even in these cases, a masonic funeral being the sole exception, a dispensation is made, under severe penalties, a previous requisite. As between the lodge and the association to which the deceased may have belonged, if the brethren are to appear at all as masons, the lodge must have sole and absolute charge. No association can share in the performance of our masonic funeral rites. Due respect can ever be paid by the craft to the memory of a brother who desired to be buried according to the rites of other organizations, by attending as individuals, and as a rule none are more ready to honor the memory of the deceased than Free Masons. However much personal feelings may urge us, it is not wise or prudent to break what may be considered a universal rule.

Transactions of Grand Lodge confined to local matters.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Jas. H. Henderson, Kingston, Grand Master.

R. W. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1879.

The Sixty-ninth of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia contains the proceedings had at a Stated, two Specials, the Semi-Annual, and the Installation Ceremonies and Annual held at Washington, during the year 1879.

We present selections from a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence relative to a qualification of Grand Representative :

The system of representation was introduced into masonry not very many years ago by the Grand Lodge of New York. It was for the laudable purpose of establishing a more efficient bond of fraternal union between the Grand Lodges of our common country, and with this view was readily accepted by them.

No law or regulation, however, was adopted by the Grand Lodge which initiated the system, nor to our knowledge has any since been framed by that or any other Grand Lodge.



The fact that the period has been so brief in which the usage has prevailed merely takes from it the character of a landmark, and leaves to any Grand Lodge the power of making such regulation on the subject as it may deem expedient.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to this universal and uninterrupted usage in all the jurisdictions of this country, the Representative from a sister Grand Lodge must be a member of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited.

The dissentients from this view endeavor to support their opinion by an analogy drawn from the qualifications of representatives from one kingdom or state to another, who are not required to be, and indeed never are, citizens of the State to which they are accredited.

But on consideration it will, we think, be found that the analogy does not hold good. For, in the first place, the ambassador or envoy from one State to another is required to be a citizen or subject of the State which he represents. Therefore if the analogy is extended, it would require that all Representatives should be members of the Grand Lodge which they represent.

To adopt this rule would be virtually to abolish the whole system. Each Grand Lodge in the United States would be required to send one of its members annually to the communication of each of the Grand Lodges with which it was in alliance. It need not be said that this scheme would be wholly impracticable.

\* \* \* \* \*

As it is now understood, a representation is established between two Grand Lodges, that each may express to the other a sentiment of comity and fraternal esteem. And this sentiment is best evinced when the Grand Lodge selects for its Representative a member of the Grand Lodge in which it is to be represented. In bestowing honor on the member it bestows honor on the Grand Lodge of which he constitutes a component part.

But in the third place, the recognition as the Representative of a sister Grand Lodge of one who is not a member of this body would appear to be inexpedient for another reason. The Grand Lodge is not, when in session, open to the visit of any person who is not a member unless leave be obtained from the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. No provision is made to exempt from this rule the Representative of Grand Lodges who are not members of this body. Such a Representative might at any time be excluded from the session of the Grand Lodge by a majority vote of the body, or by the simple order of the Grand Master. The exclusion of a brother who, in his person, represents a Grand Lodge in fraternal communion with this body from its deliberations might lead to unpleasant complications. It is not probable that such an event would

occur, but it is possible, and in framing a regulation it is the part of wisdom to provide against all possible contingencies.

For these reasons your committee express the opinion that no one should be recognized as the Representative of a Grand Lodge near this Grand Lodge unless the said Representative be a member of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

At the Annual Communication held Nov. 12th, 1879,

M. W. H. A. Whitney, G. M., presided.

Twenty-two lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. W. R. Singleton, as usual, presented a well written report on Foreign Correspondence. The one before us embraces a review of the proceedings of fifty-five Grand Lodges, including those of Minnesota, England, Scotland, and New South Wales.

Under the head of California we find a thrust that has a point :

That it is too much the custom of deliberative bodies to alter the reports of committees, and thereby destroy the "unity" of the document. Sometime since, in a Grand Body which shall be nameless, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported a new constitution. The members generally entered into the business of amendments and substitutes, and for six consecutive nights cut and slashed and changed the original report of the committee, so that it is no harm to worship it, for there is nothing like it in heaven above or on earth beneath; and the beauty of it all is that no one is satisfied with the "bantling" and it is constantly "licked into shape" at every communication.

Under the head of Georgia, he says :

Until the modern beneficial societies had been established, no lodge ever thought of asking reimbursement for charity bestowed upon a needy brother mason. That these societies do so is a matter of business, and is very proper. A member who travels can only obtain relief by means of his card and pass-word. The card shows what amount he is entitled to at home, and the lodge at home is expected to refund that amount paid for relief.

In masonry it is quite different. All relief is charity, only such amount as his necessities may require and the ability of the lodge will permit.

Under the head of Minnesota he quotes from Bro. Drummond

on Grand Lodge Sovereignty and from Bro. Simons on Quebec and Scotland.

On the latter his views corresponded with ours as expressed in our last report.

The cases of Minnesota versus Dakota, and Quebec versus Scotland, are not parallel.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland in violation of its concordant with the Grand Lodge of Canada, established new lodges in the territory after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Had the Grand Lodge of Quebec accepted the arrangement made by the fathers there would not have been any difficulty; but that was no excuse for Scotland to pursue the course it did.

Minnesota recognizes the American dogma of Grand Lodge Sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction. That each Grand Lodge is independent and has the right to exercise sovereign powers as prescribed by its constitution over its subordinates, and has *exclusive* jurisdiction within the political boundaries where located, when it has *obtained* it, by the voluntary surrender, by all others having rights therein.

M. W. Jos. S. McCoy, Washington, was elected Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. R. Singleton, Masonic Temple, Washington, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### FLORIDA, 1880.

The Fifty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville, January 20th, 21st and 22d, 1880.

M. W. William A. McLean, G. M., presiding.

Sixty-three lodges represented.

Eighty-six on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

A proposition was made to present the Grand Secretary with a jewel in testimony of the appreciation of his long services in various capacities. In a neat address Bro. Dawkins declined, as he had a similar proposition in 1867, owing to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

Transactions of local interest.

M. . W. . William A. McLean, Grand Master.

R. . W. . DeWit C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

Address of each, Jacksonville.

#### GEORGIA, 1880.

The Ninety-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon, October 26th, 27th and 28th, 1880.

M. . W. . James M. Mobley, G. . M. ., presiding.

Two hundred and thirty-seven lodges represented.

Three hundred and ten on the roll.

As a financial measure the Grand Lodge is trying the experiment of biennial sessions, the previous one having been held in 1878. One of the results has been a payment of ten thousand dollars on old indebtedness.

The Grand Master assisted by the Grand Master of South Carolina laid the corner stone of a monument on the battle ground of Kings Mountain.

The Grand Masters of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of "the Battle of Cowpens Monument" at Spartanburg, South Carolina, October 7th, 1880.

The Grand Master says :

It was a brilliant occasion and no doubt will be long remembered and result in much good. The brotherly feeling manifested, and the masonic light dispensed, with the interchange of the ideas and views of each on the occasion and while together, will have a happy effect all over the United States among masons.

Among the decisions reported we note :

3. It is necessary to ballot upon application for affiliating a dimitted mason.

4. Innocence is presumed till found guilty, yet masonic burial of a

member against whom charges are only preferred and not acted on, can be refused, from testimony before the lodge, showing that it would not be proper to do so.

5. Although a petition becomes the property of the lodge, the petitioner should be allowed to withdraw it, unless some good reason appears why it should not be withdrawn.

6. A suspended mason ought not to be chargeable with dues during his suspension.

7. A lodge being chartered and authorized to sue and be sued, can sue any of its members indebted to the lodge, even after suspension or expulsion, it always being a question of expediency whether the lodge ought to sue or not in each particular case.

\* \* \* \* \*

9. Other and severer tests than a dimit from a lodge in a foreign country should be required to admit a stranger as a visitor in a lodge.

10. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues upon payment thereof should be reinstated.

We apprehend that but few masons in the present age would sustain No. 5.

Under the oppression of indebtedness it was proposed in Grand Lodge at the session of 1878, to sever its connection with the Southern Masonic Female College; and a committee appointed to report upon the best method of its accomplishment.

Having reduced the indebtedness one-third during the past two years, the Grand Lodge determined to maintain its interest in the college and by vote discharged the committee.

The Georgia masons, like those of Kentucky, have demonstrated that with them, notwithstanding discouraging surroundings,—profession and practice goes together.

The following from the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted:

If the Master of a lodge be charged with immoral or unmasonic conduct by a majority of the lodge over which he presides, or by the Master of any other lodge, the accuser or accused shall present a written accusation to the Grand Master, or in his absence, to the Deputy Grand Master, who shall summon a Lodge of Masters or Past Masters of not less than three nor more than thirteen, one of whom shall be nominated to preside

as Master, who shall proceed to try the cause, and pronounce such sentence as they may deem just; but the same shall not take effect until approved by the officer summoning such lodge.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

The next session will be held in October, 1882.

M.: W.: Josiah I. Wright, Rome, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### INDIANA, 1880.

The Sixty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was held at Indianapolis, May 25th and 26th, 1880.

M.: W.: Bellamy S. Sutton, G.: M.:, presiding.

Four hundred and eighty-seven lodges represented.

Five hundred and fifty-three on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We find the following in the address :

“ All hail ! Free and Accepted Masonry,  
 Thou essence of unbounded charity,  
 Immortal and eternal brotherhood  
 Of all the virtues, holy, pure and good.  
 Most ancient secret order on the earth,  
 Lost is the natal day that gave thee birth,  
 Thy origin, in mystery is hid,  
 Older than the Temple or the Pyramid.  
 Coeval with the primal human race,  
 Hadst thou not in Babel's Tower a lodging place?  
 Were not thy mystic rites well understood  
 Ere God, displeased, dispersed the human brood?  
 And drove them forth, in numerous wandering bands,  
 To occupy and dwell in foreign lands,  
 Confounded in their speech, and overawed,  
 How else could masonry have spread abroad?  
 So that from that day to this, diverse in speech,  
 Still yet, thy rites a common language teach,  
 That binds our brethren of the mystic tie  
 Closely to all, who do our principles apply;  
 Till every clime wherein humanity dwells,  
 Contains thy temples and thy oracles.  
 Outstretched from land to land, from sea to sea,  
 The glorious sun ne'er sets on masonry.”

Among the decisions reported we note :

*Question 1.* A member of Lodge A commits an offense within the jurisdiction of Lodge B. Which lodge has jurisdiction to try the case?

*Answer.* Lodge B, under whose jurisdiction the offense was committed.

*Question 2.* Where two lodges are properly consolidated, how is the work left unfinished to be completed?

*Answer.* The lodge into which the two are consolidated takes up and finishes the work just where it was left at the time of the consolidation.

*Question 3.* Where there are several lodges possessing concurrent jurisdiction, as in Indianapolis, must consent of all be obtained to give jurisdiction to a lodge located at another place?

*Answer.* The consent of one is sufficient.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Question 6.* Does remitting lodge dues remit Grand Lodge dues also?

*Answer.* If a member's dues are remitted because he is unable to pay, it does; otherwise it does not.

*Question 7.* Has a member the right to refuse to vote?

*Answer.* When balloting for initiation, advancement or membership, he has not.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Question 9.* If a lodge fails to meet for the space of six months consecutively, does the charter thereby become void?

*Answer.* No; it only becomes voidable.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Question 14.* How long will a certificate of dimit run before it expires?

*Answer.* There is no limit. It remains good until canceled by due process of law, or until deposited with a lodge on admission to membership.

*Question 15.* Our lodge buried a deceased member of another lodge, at the request of the family of the deceased, and sent the bill of expenses to the brother's lodge for reimbursement, which was refused. What is our remedy?

*Answer.* There is none. Every lodge must have the entire control of its own treasury. Otherwise, no lodge could know the state and condition of its finances, or what demands were liable to be brought against it at any time.

*Question 16.* Can a lodge order a record, admittedly incorrect, to be erased or expunged?

*Answer.* No, not after the records have been approved. But it may correct the same by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Then an entry should be made on the margin referring to the page where said error had been corrected by the lodge. All errors should thus be corrected without erasure or by expunging.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana appears to be a pretty good school to learn parliamentary tactics, some of which are not generally regarded as the thing in masonic bodies, we notice the following entry :

And then, after the question had been fully discussed, the majority report of the committee was concurred in and adopted. Whereupon Bro. William Commons moved to reconsider the vote by which the majority report was adopted, which motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The following was adopted :

Your select committee to which was referred the matter of adjournment of this Grand Lodge until the fourth Tuesday of May, 1882, beg leave to report that owing to the condition of the treasury of this Grand Lodge, and the character and amount of indebtedness of the same, we believe there exists an emergency for such adjournment, and, therefore, offer the following resolution, viz. :

*Resolved,* That when this Grand Lodge be adjourned it shall not meet again until the fourth Tuesday of May, A. D. 1882.

It is claimed by some Grand Lodges as an Ancient Landmark, "That a Grand Lodge must meet once in each year," and again, "That the Grand Master must be elected annually."

Some years since a Grand Master of Indiana in an address declared that, at some time and some where, about all the usages regarded as landmarks had been violated.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence merely reported a list of proceedings received.

M. W. Calvin W. Prather, Jeffersonville, was elected Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Smythe, Indianapolis, re-elected Grand Secretary.



## ILLINOIS, 1880.

The Forty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, October 5th, 6th and 7th, 1880.

M. W. Theodore T. Gurney, G. M., presiding.

Six hundred and twenty-three lodges represented.

Six hundred and eighty-eight on the roll.

The Grand Master presented a lengthy and well written address, we present a few extracts:

You will please bear in mind that we are not a Mutual Assurance Association relying upon a *quid pro quo* for perpetuity, but a beneficent society dependent upon the manhood of its membership for the position it is to occupy as a charitable, attractive center for man's best endeavors.

\* \* \* \* \*

Masons must respect law if we are to expect a full fruition from our organization. Every act of direct disobedience, or any attempt to override the rights of members upon any pretext whatever, strikes a blow at the foundation of the edifice. Our principles recognize nothing that will not promote each other's welfare. Differences of opinion as to the merits or demerits of men or brethren who apply for membership will always exist, and for this reason our laws are positive regarding individual rights in this connection.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our relations to each other as masons are not to be measured by our relations as citizens. The first is largely in advance of the second, and comprehend obligations that cannot enter into the consideration of courts of law.

As masons we must determine what constitutes an offense in business transactions.

We are of the opinion then, that the neglect or refusal to liquidate a financial obligation contracted upon the faith of a mason should be held as *prima facie* evidence of fraud, leaving it with a defendant to prove that intentional wrong was not contemplated. It is of too frequent occurrence that brethren of charitable dispositions are thus imposed upon. When one brother induces another upon the strength, alone, of fraternal relations to enter into financial engagements and obligations that could not otherwise have been secured, we cannot understand why a delinquent, under such circumstances, should not be required to answer for an offense so clearly defined by fundamental law. It is a breach of trust, a species of larceny that is without a semblance of justification, in or out of masonry. The law of our State permits a criminal prosecution when one citi-

zen imposes upon another by misrepresenting his ability, when contracting indebtedness, to meet his engagements. Such transactions between brethren should not be looked upon with indifference, but when they do occur the fraternity should vindicate its integrity by prompt disciplinary proceedings.

\* \* \* \* \*

The doctrine is an assumption only, that insists that a brother having voluntarily entered the lodge should be permitted to sever his connection at pleasure. An organization without a perfect bond of union, that can protect and defend its interests, cannot be of any importance to its membership. This is not the character or intent of masonry. It is true that a man comes of his own free will, but it is equally true that he voluntarily assumes all the conditions of membership. These conditions vary with different lodges. It is to be hoped that a change in the law may be suggested, that, in the event of any objection to dismission, the question may be determined by a majority vote of the lodge.

This latter we copy as showing his opinion relative to dimitts ; in this he is at variance with all, or nearly all the Grand Lodges in this country.

"An objection to the visitation of a brother must be by a member of the lodge, present at the time the visitor asks admission. An objection, written or verbal, lodged with the Master is worthless unless the objector is present in lodge." We direct attention to this matter because of having expressed the opinion, in reply to a like inquiry, that after a visitor has acquired a seat in the absence of an objection, that a subsequent objection, while the lodge was at labor, should not be entertained. Courtesy is also primary. If a member objects to sitting in lodge with a visitor who has gained lawful admission, the Master should dispense with labor before the objection is enforced. The law governing in such cases reads :

"It is the privilege of every Master Mason in good standing to visit a lodge, subject however to the right of the lodge, or any member thereof, to object to his admission as a visitor."

This statute does not seem to regard it justifiable to expel a visitor, in open lodge, after he has lawfully obtained admission ; and for the reason that there is not a provision for this procedure, but only for exclusion upon his application. It is not intended to insist upon a technical construction of the law. The rights of masons are of too sacred a character to be treated with indifference under any circumstances. If the presence of a visitor is objectionable to a member, he should not be allowed to plead that a right once acquired can be summarily set aside. Masonry will not tolerate a proposition so directly in conflict with its professions.

The right of a member in this regard is clearly defined. His objection must conform to the law to be of force.

\* \* \* \* \*

I would recommend a regulation making it obligatory that any proposition to lease lodge premises to associations not masonic, or to authorize their use for other purposes than the meetings of the lodge, shall receive the unanimous approval of members at a regular communication, and of which resident members shall have timely notice.

\* \* \* \* \*

The experience of the past has shown an absence of wisdom in planting lodges that after the first year or two could not furnish material for their maintenance, and so near other bodies that all became involved in premature decay. To have good organizations, lodges must have within their jurisdictions populations of character and numbers that will insure an exemption from the necessity of soliciting membership. So long as this rule is disregarded, we are certain to continue with a large percentage of lodges that are not of any importance to the fraternity. We should not close our eyes to all experience. Masonry has suffered more from anxiety to secure numbers than from all other causes combined. If we do not wish to perpetuate this error, our only course is to extinguish rather than increase lodges.

\* \* \* \* \*

In May last I had a communication from a brother asking if it was proper for the brethren of his lodge, or for the lodge, to aid several brethren in the erection of a church edifice, who had been dismissed from their religious associations on account of their masonic relations.

My only object in referring to this inquiry is to assure brethren that the lines of action in these directions should be so sharply drawn that an implication cannot be tortured from any act of ours, that we as lodges do not closely adhere to our landmarks upon this subject.

It appears that these persecuted masons had determined to erect an ecclesiastical home in which they would be permitted to "worship God according to the dictates of their consciences," and not to be held amenable to any dictation touching other cherished opinions. Every generous mind will be in sympathy with brethren who are thus ostracized by a refuse of theological dogmatists, but we must not lose sight of the fact that a church organization implies a settled and avowed belief in some doctrine or particular phase of theology. The glory of the craft rests in its freedom from all restraints or influences that contravene our right to pay that respectful homage to the Deity which personal belief enjoins. As persons we are at perfect liberty to aid these brethren, but as lodges, or in the name of masonry, we cannot do violence to a fundamental law by the

indorsement of this or any other enterprise that would suggest a presumption that the lodge is not entirely eliminated of sectarian bias.

Under the head of "Grand Lodge Jurisdiction," the Grand Master devotes four pages to New Mexico and Missouri.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico was organized in 1877, but four of the seven lodges in the Territory uniting in the organization, the others retaining their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

We copy from the address :

In the first instance, we hold that there cannot be a "qualified independence."

\* \* \* \* \*

Those who differ with this universal "voice" of the craft of America are the followers of our late Bro. Gouley, who, in 1877, says :

"Many very old Grand Lodges have within their territorial jurisdiction daughter lodges of other Grand Lodges, which they have not been able to coax to join them, and which they certainly cannot compel to."

In his report of 1876 he said, alluding to the difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory and two lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and which declined to unite in the formation of the former :

"This she has no right to do (compel obedience) in violation of old and wide established international masonic law." Further on, upon the same subject, he says :

"That all subordinate lodges cannot be compelled to unite in such formation, but may remain with the mother Grand Lodges."

The position of our much lamented brother was an assumption only, and in positive contravention of the well established law that there cannot be a divisibility of jurisdiction within a territory occupied by a Grand Lodge.

We beg to differ with the distinguished Grand Master in the last paragraph, as to "assumption only." We contend that, that there is a well "established law," is an assumption. Was the Grand Lodge of Virginia, one of the oldest Grand Lodges on this continent, for nearly twenty years acting in "positive contravention" of a well established law? If there is any such law it must have been enacted by some competent authority.

When, where, by whom was such a law enacted? Will the

Grand Master please inform us? We have made the inquiry time and again, and the only answer vouchsafed has been, "*Oh, it is the law!*"

There never was such a law enacted.

A Grand Lodge is a sovereign power or it is not; if not, it cannot have any claim to recognition as such. That which Bro. Gouley characterized as "old and wide established in territorial law," was simply masonic comity in which Grand Lodges have indulged, but which is without force of law and cannot be quoted as a precedent by which others are to be governed.

A Grand Lodge is sovereign *over its constituents*, and has exclusive jurisdiction over the *territory* of its constituents.

Another pernicious fallacy, born of this position of our Missouri and Minnesota brethren, is that recognition of the legality of a Grand Lodge is but an acceptance of the regularity of its organization, with jurisdiction limited to the territory occupied by the assenting lodges.

"Regularity of its organizations;" will the Grand Master kindly enlighten our ignorance, and inform us where the *standard of regularity* is to be found? Without such standard, how are we to decide upon the regularity or irregularity of the organization of a Grand Lodge?

What authority ever established or even has attempted to establish a law as to the formation of Grand Lodges?

The position of Minnesota is that recognition of new Grand Lodges in the United States is simply a surrender of all of its rights in the territory; it does not presume to decide upon the regularity or legality of the formation.

We opine that forty years ago the Grand Lodge of Illinois was not aware of any law as put forth by the present Grand Master.

On the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, there were a number of lodges that did not participate in its institution. The Grand Body did not attempt compulsory measures, but acted upon the belief that reflection would induce a change of sentiment that would ultimately bring them into harmony with the law. This fraternal leniency did have its desired effect, and a resort to extreme measures to secure obedience was unnecessary. It will not be pretended that such regard for comity should be

introduced as "international masonic law." It was not in any sense an abrogation of the right of exclusive jurisdiction, but an indulgence which was to avoid an irritation which it is the policy of the fraternity to avoid.

But admitting the Grand Master's conclusions—that they had the power but failed to exercise it to avoid irritation—he has departed from their teachings as interpreted by himself; he says in his conclusion of the reference :

Upon a careful review of the subject, we are of the decided opinion that this Grand Lodge should decline fraternal intercourse with any Grand Body that permits a lodge, unauthorized by it, to exist within its jurisdiction.

We do not copy the remainder, as he evidently misconceives the word " clandestine."

As Minnesota sent a large delegation to Chicago, to the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, we cannot forbear an extract from the report of the Committee on the Grand Master's address relative to that " big time " :

Under the head of " Grand Encampment, K. T. " we think that the Grand Master has paid a dignified tribute to the late lamented Triennial Conclave. Your committee is in full accord with the sentiments of the Grand Master in saying the demonstration was without parallel in the history of such occasions, and that almost everybody present was so deeply impressed that time will not eradicate the memory thereof. We think the Grand Master is in the main correct, still we have great faith in fraternal forgetfulness, and therefore hope that the lapse of time, a change of heart and a forgiving disposition may eradicate some of the impressions made on the occasion referred to.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, comprising two hundred and fifty pages of closely printed matter, and embracing a review of the proceedings of all but two of the Grand Lodges of North America, was presented as of yore by Bro. Joseph Robbins. We welcome him back to the reportorial corps.

Under the head of California, he says :

Hence if it shall appear that judgment has been rendered against a brother who has not been properly placed on trial, or in total disregard of

the forms upon whose observance the law holds the right of the lodge to render any judgment at all to be contingent, it is the right and duty of the Grand Master to set the proceedings aside.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says :

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota declares in its constitution that "a Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry." The same Grand Lodge volunteers to support lodges in defying the authority of the Grand Lodge within whose territorial limits they exist—a Grand Lodge which it recognizes as regular by formally according affiliation with it to a lodge of its own creation—and in the same breath denies that it has in any way infringed upon the territory of that body! If an individual, instead of a Grand Lodge were to say this under such circumstances, we should feel at liberty to remark that in our opinion the limit of pettifogging impudence had been reached.

In our notice of, and remarks upon, the address of the Grand Master, we said all that we intended upon this subject.

Minnesota most emphatically denies having in the least infringed upon the territory of any Grand Lodge, she only, which she was bound to do, maintained her own rights in the premises.

In our last report, we proposed certain questions, none of which have been categorically answered, but are met with the say so, "It is the law." "It is the law."

We are reminded of a story: A preacher and one of his deacons got into a controversy which threatened the harmony of the church, seeing which, the preacher said to the deacon, this matter must be stopped, I have made it the subject of special prayer, and deacon *you* must back down, for *I cannot*.

We are always ready to be convinced if in error. We do not claim our opinion to be the law, but to be convinced of error, we must have facts; argument, not assertion, merely.

M. : W. : William H. Scott, Salem, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : John F. Burrill, Springfield, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Joseph Robbins, Quincy, Foreign Correspondence Committee.

## IOWA, 1880.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Des Moines, June 1st, 2d and 3d, 1880.

M. W. Albert C. Abbott, G. M., presiding.

Two hundred and seventeen lodges represented.

Three hundred and ninety-two on the roll.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Relative to claims for expenses incurred in behalf of a sojourning brother, the Grand Master says :

It seems to me strange that fraters can be found who, losing sight of the vital principle of our order in its universality, cannot divest themselves of that mutual stock benefit idea, which has no affinity in the domain of masonry. In the cases referred to I have followed the position as heretofore taken by this Grand Lodge, that there is no masonic law, either local or general, giving either a lodge or individual brother a claim *per se* upon another for such services or expenses.

Relative to returns, he says :

I issued my edict to the several Masters and Secretaries, "requiring them to remit their dues with the returns." This I did to avoid the delay usually attending the opening of the Grand Lodge, occasioned by the preoccupation of the time and services of the Grand Secretary and his assistant in the receipt of dues, which could as well, for the lodges, and much better for the Grand Lodge, have been received a fortnight earlier, with the returns. I invite your attention to the necessity of making this requisition permanent.

The following, from the report of a committee, was adopted :

That hereafter the annual dues of the lodges shall be remitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of May of each year, and that mileage be withheld from the delegate of any lodge that shall fail to do so, for the year in which such failure shall occur; and that the Grand Secretary shall cause the foregoing to be printed on the first page of the blank returns.

From the report of the Jurisprudence Committee we select :



*Fifth.* That where an accused mason is supposed to have been improperly acquitted of charges preferred against him, and where the failure to apply discipline is without justification, the proper remedy is by memorial to the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. The committee does not, therefore, approve of the resolution offered by Bro. McElderry to amend the code.

*Sixth.* The arrest of the jewel of a Worshipful Master debars him from the exercise of any functions of his office. The office is not thereby vacant. During the term for which he was elected he could be restored thereto. He does not become a lay member by being thus deposed, and is not subject to trial by his lodge until his term has expired.

The following was the closing resolution of the session :

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that, as a legitimate outgrowth of this meeting and association of members from the various lodges of the jurisdiction, the representatives here assembled should, upon their return to their several homes, earnestly set to work to revive a great interest in their lodges and among their members, by the inauguration of more efficient measures to furnish masonic light, not only in the work and lectures but upon the history and symbolism, the aims and tendencies of the institution of Freemasonry, and to cultivate a more social feeling among the members of our lodges, and with their friends, by such exercises as may be properly adapted to secure this end.

The proceedings are got up in the Parvinian,—how is that for a new coinage—style, beautiful, but too expensive for Minnesota to copy.

We find but one blemish in the proceedings, the Hartsock matter, it would have been as well to have omitted the whole, even allusions. Age has its infirmities and some become aged earlier than others.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: John N. McClanahan, Chariton, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: T. S. Parvin, Iowa City, re-elected Grand Secretary.

IDAHO, 1880.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge

of Idaho was held at Boise City, September 14th, 15th and 16th, 1880.

M. W. Charles Himrod, G. M., presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Twelve on the roll.

The Grand Master reports having stricken out of by-laws presented for his approval, a section reading :

“No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote, or shall be eligible to any office.”

We present the following pertinent extract from the address :

We speak with a just and becoming pride of the antiquity of our institution, and of the sublimity of its history. But, I am led to ask, who of us can tell aught of its antiquities or of its history, venerable as the one and sublime as the other may be, beyond the parrotal rehearsal of the legends and lame traditions we receive in our passage through the degrees? Or who will discuss for us its ethics, or, employing it as a science reduce its philosophy to the practice of every day life? We seem to be well educated in the theories of politics, and are ever ready to offer, and defend partizan opinions. How well are we prepared to discuss intelligently the hundreds of questions that are constantly arising among the craft? What do we know of its statistics, its incidents or its literature?

These are pertinent questions, brethren; not to us alone, but to the whole body of the craft; and would it not be well for us to retire again to the ante-room, asking of our own hearts whether we had really come for light and opportunity to be serviceable to our fellow creatures, or whether we came seeking to purchase and prostitute the offices of masonry to aid us in sordid and selfish pursuits?

Under the head of charity we find :

“They who, bearing heavy burdens over life's most hilly road,  
Strive to cheer a weaker brother, bowed beneath another load;  
Who, with young ones round about them, where full plenty never  
smiled,  
Yet can stretch their heart and table to let in an orphan child;  
They who, half-fed, feed the breadless in the travail of distress;  
They who, taking from a little, give to those who have still less;  
They who, needy, yet can pity when they look on greater need;  
These are charity's disciples—These are mercy's sons, indeed.”

A resolution recognizing the eternal jurisdiction dogma was rejected. Good for Idaho.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. H. E. Prickett, elected Grand Master.

R. W. L. F. Cartee, re-elected Grand Secretary, each of Boise City.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY, 1880.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory was held at Atoka, November 22d and 23d, 1880.

M. W. P. J. Byrne, G. M., presiding.

Nine lodges represented.

Thirteen on the roll.

The Grand Master recommended a change in the constitution, to permit a Grand Lecturer to be elected for a term of five years or more. A wise suggestion if one is elected at all, one great objection to the Grand Lecturer system is annual election.

A resolution was adopted conferring the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master, upon Grand Representatives abroad.

Several officers of the Grand Lodge of Kansas visited the Grand Lodge during the session, the acerbities growing out of the organization of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory without the assent of *all* the lodges in the Territory have thus become matters of the past.

M. W. P. J. Byrne, Ft. Gibson, re-elected Grand Master.

R. W. J. S. Murrow, Atoka, elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### KENTUCKY, 1880.

The Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1880.

M. W. Jake Rice, G. M., presiding.

Four hundred and twenty-three lodges represented.

Six hundred and thirteen on the roll.

The question of jurisdiction over resident masons has arisen between the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Tennessee.

A member of a lodge in Kentucky, but a resident of Tennessee was tried and expelled by a lodge in the latter jurisdiction for gross unmasonic conduct, Kentucky claiming jurisdiction over its own members, no matter where located, denied the right of the lodge in Tennessee to discipline the party. The charges and specifications were demanded and the lodge of which the party was a member proceeded to try him and was by it expelled.

Tennessee complains that a party expelled in its jurisdiction was recognized as a mason in good standing by Kentucky.

A special deputation of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee visited the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. They were kindly received and fraternally welcomed. A memorial from them was presented and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

A majority of the committee presented the following report :

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the report of the special committee on the question of conflict of jurisdiction between the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and this Grand Lodge, and the resolution of P. G. M. Petitt, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, 1. That we affirm that under our constitution and laws there is a connection existing between a lodge and its members which no other jurisdiction has the power to annul without its consent, and we claim and maintain for our subordinate lodges exclusive jurisdiction over our own members.

2. But in a spirit of masonic comity, and for the purpose of uniformity of proceeding and of conformity to other jurisdictions, as far as possible, that we recommend the following as an amendment to the constitution of this Grand Lodge :

“When a mason, who is affiliated in any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State, shall remove his citizenship or residence from this to another State, or establishes permanent business relations in such other State, the lodge nearest such residence or place of business may, at its option, take and have penal jurisdiction over him, and may reprimand, suspend or expel him, after due trial according to its own by-laws, and the constitution of the Grand Lodge under which said lodge is holden. But this amendment shall only apply to such jurisdictions as

shall accord to us the same rights and like privileges over such members as shall come from their jurisdictions into our own."

The minority :

I concur in the above report except that part which claims exclusive jurisdiction, believing that where a mason is a resident of another jurisdiction the lodge of which he is a member, and the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, have concurrent jurisdiction, and the lodge first preferring charges has the power to try.

The first resolution was adopted and the second laid over until the next Annual Communication.

We believe that Kentucky stands quite alone on that side of the question; the Grand Lodges claiming that masons as such are amenable to the lodge within whose jurisdiction they reside. One of our lodges has gone a step beyond and disciplined a sojourning brother for a masonic crime committed in its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Grievance had an appeal case,—a party refused to pay to the lodge an assessment levied by the Grand Lodge in aid of the Widow and Orphans' Home, and was suspended. The appeal was based upon the plea that when he was made a mason the by-laws prescribed that ministers of the Gospel were exempt from paying dues, and denied the right of the Grand Lodge to levy an assessment upon *him* because he was a minister of the Gospel.

We have ever been opposed to the cutting off of masonic intercourse for simple non-payment of dues. But in this case, where one so oblivious of the very foundation stone of masonry, to say nothing of the principles he professed to inculcate as a worker in another vineyard, so utterly heartless as to refuse to give a dollar,—thus violating obligation—to support a noble charity, which the masons of Kentucky were so heroically struggling to maintain, does not deserve the name of mason, much less minister of the Gospel. We would have voted for expulsion. The action of the lodge was affirmed.

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we present :

In answer to the question as to whether the seven members required in the proceedings of 1879, to constitute a lodge to do business, must all be members of that particular lodge—we answer that it is not necessary that the seven should be members of the same lodge, but at least three of them must be in order to transact the business of that lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

2d. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge shall meet every two years instead of every year, as the constitution now provides.

3d. *Resolved*, That all conflicts affected thereby, such as terms of officers, etc., be, and the same are hereby brought to conform to the two years' system.

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That hereafter no person shall [be authorized to report the official proceedings of the Grand Lodge, during its annual sittings, in the public press, until after such prepared reports shall have been daily submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence, for their inspection and approval.

No report on Foreign Correspondence, although \$250 was appropriated.

M. W. W. LaRue Thomas, Danville, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Hiram Bassett, Millersburg, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. H. B. Grant, Louisville, Assistant Grand Secretary.

### LOUISIANA, 1880.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, February 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1880.

M. W. Edwin Marks, G. M., presiding.

Fifty-three lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-seven on the roll.

Under the head of Decisions we find :

Though my correspondence with the officers of lodges throughout the State has been comparatively full, it has partaken to almost an entire extent of an advisory character, and embraced explanations of existing

laws. The fact furnishes evidence that our law-makers in the past have well nigh exhausted any necessity for new statutes for the government of the craft, and this is a fortunate circumstance, for too much law is hard to grasp, and to the general mind leads to perplexity.

I have only had occasion to make one decision, not heretofore covered :

“That a member of a lodge, particularly a life member, who is in arrears for the ‘per capita assessment,’ and whose whereabouts or residence is unknown, is directly liable to the optional action of the lodge in dropping from the roll.”

Relative to life membership in lodges, the Grand Master says :

I feel that I am imperatively called upon to jot down my reflections upon the subject of life membership, which I regard as a growing evil, and which, if not checked, is destined ultimately to sap the very life, or undermine and prostrate the well being and usefulness of some of the hitherto most prosperous lodges in the State. When first instituted by the lodges, as a reward for certain years of continuous service on the part of their members, it appeared as a well deserved ovation to those who had remained faithful and regularly fulfilled their duties for a lengthened period, but like many measures of the sort, without the test of experience, it has proven itself a serious bane—each year resulting in a marked decline of the lodges, in a financial point of view, that may lead them finally to enforced dissolution. The Grand Lodge itself fell into the same error, and for several years, by edict, so encouraged the system by the constituent lodges, as to exempt from dues to itself those thus created for a period of fifteen years; but in 1877 by a unanimous vote it was repealed. This action was wise and prudent, for it would finally have lead to a serious decrease in the course of years, and have dangerously lessened our revenues. The lodges still continue to exempt their members from payment of dues for periods varying from ten to twenty years, and the consequence is, that with comparatively a hiatus in the work and the constant suspension of delinquents for non-payment of dues, the roll of active and paying members is inadequate to meet the ordinary expenditures, and lodges are now finding themselves becoming involved in debts they cannot manage. The life members themselves seem to conceive that they have been blessed with some signal prerogative or exemption—exemption not only from pecuniary liability, but from ordinary attention to lodge duties, and lay themselves out for an otium quite refreshing, and never contemplated. The question of how to rid themselves of this canker worm to their eventual existence, is a matter resting clearly with the lodges, but I assume no ken of prophecy when I foretell the destruction in the course of a few years of all who carry the clause in their by-laws.

The remedy lies, first, in a proper spirit of abnegation on the part of the life members themselves—the ultimate results being plainly portrayed to them—they must necessarily conclude that, after all, they will lose by decrease of their lodges the very privilege that has been entailed upon them. And if in the face of this stubborn fact they should continue to insist on their immunity from dues, then the only possible safety for the perpetuation of the lodge will be the repeal of the law in the future, to summarily arrest the creation of any further drones. I trust that the lodges whose by-laws contain this dangerous feature will at once rid themselves of it, and harvest all their legitimate resources for their necessary expenses.

The report of the Grand Secretary covers eighteen pages of the proceedings, of course a capital report, it could not be otherwise, coming from the pen of Bro. Wm. R. Whitaker.

A report on Foreign Correspondence was presented, covering two hundred pages, Minnesota receives a fraternal notice.

Under the head of New York, we find :

The Grand Lodge of New York finds itself growing unwieldy, and a plan of aggregate representation, sooner or later, will have to be adopted, unless the State is divided masonically and several inter State Grand Lodges are organized.

This matter has been agitated in other States suffering from the same difficulty. Does the system of aggregate representation strike against any vital principle of masonry? Such an idea did not occur to the founders of our present system, for masonry, in the days of our fathers, had no such extensive membership within single jurisdictions as now. At the beginning of our present system, when the entered apprentices were all gathered in the Grand Lodge, and participated in the election of Grand Master, the idea suggested in the New York report would have seemed preposterous—our numbers then were comparatively few; our influence small; our jurisdictions limited—but now, masonry covers States where the masonic brotherhood are numbered by many thousand, and their representatives make a body too cumbersome for the work of ordinary legislation. Almost all of the work now must be done by committees, and to save time, the most important questions are passed on by representatives of the craft without sufficient care and deliberation. As the legislation of Congress and of our State legislatures, is mainly left to special committees, while the members amuse themselves and gratify their constituents by making buncombe speeches, so in the Grand Lodges in our large jurisdictions, all the work which is of real importance is performed by committees selected by the Grand Master, and submitted to the



Grand Lodge, as a rule, to receive approval rather than allow delay for argument.

M.: W.: Edwin Marks, Grand Master.

R.: W.: J. C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Bro. William A. Brainard, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

Address of each, New Orleans.

### MAINE, 1880.

The Sixty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held at Portland, May 4th, 5th and 6th, 1880.

M.: W.: Charles I. Collamore, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and seventy lodges represented.

One hundred and eighty-three on the roll.

Relative to new lodges, the Grand Master says:

The subject of new lodges is one which may profitably occupy the attention of the Grand Lodge. There is a strong and growing feeling that we have already too many lodges, and that it would be better to favor consolidation, rather than further extension.

I shall not claim that multiplication of lodges is the cause of all the troubles of the craft, but I think that most of them can be traced to it.

\* \* \* \* \*

A certain expense attends starting a lodge. In many cases it is understood that this expense, or a portion of it, is to be paid from the proceeds of the "work." We daily meet members of the order who are totally unfit, morally, intellectually, or socially, to be masons. We wonder how they came to be made. Investigation will show that, in a majority of cases, they were made in lodges which "must work."

Every new lodge entails increased expense upon the Grand Lodge. Every year the Grand Treasurer reports increased expense, without corresponding increase of revenue. The Grand Lodge is thus compelled to increase its dues, which bear heaviest upon weak lodges, which are generally in debt. The result is, more "work" and non-affiliation.

Within a few years there has been a large increase in the number of secret societies, with principles and laws radically different from ours, who thrive upon a system of proselyting.

It is possible, that in some cases we are brought, unconsciously, per-

haps, into competition with them in the matter of increase of membership.

We must also take into account, that a great many masons belong to some or all these societies, as I have before said, having been taught none of the principles of masonry, naturally remain longest with those which seem to afford the most amusement, or the most and quickest return for the money invested.

The number of lodges has grown to its present proportions rather as a matter of form, because, having granted one, there seemed no good reason why we should not another, and as a matter of convenience to the brethren. A ready answer to the last reason, I think, may be found in the fact, susceptible of proof from the records, that those lodges whose membership is the most widely separated, have the largest and most constant attendance.

Among the decisions reported we note :

*Question.* Can we use our lodge funds to pay for a band, hired for our visit to Portland to celebrate St. John's Day?

\* \* \* \* \*

*Answer.* The Grand Lodge has decided that lodge funds cannot properly be used for purposes of this kind.

*Question.* The by-laws of our lodge say: "The members of the lodge shall sign the by-laws in force at the time of their admission." Four years ago I filed my dimit in this lodge, and was accepted. Have always paid my dues, and for the past two years have been Senior Warden. I have never signed the by-laws, being told it was not necessary. Am I a member of the lodge?

*Answer.* The Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires that applications for membership shall take a certain course, and receive a unanimous ballot. All these conditions you fulfilled. The ballot decides the question of membership. You are a member of the lodge.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-five Grand Lodges,—those of Minnesota included, was as usual presented by Bro. J. H. Drummond.

Under the head of Alabama, he says :

It must be conceded, that there is a constant tendency to modernize masonry. To resist this, we need a constant discussion of principles. Grand Officers cannot notice what happens in other jurisdictions. But the writers of these reports view the whole field, and whenever any Grand

Lodge departs from the right way, they sound the note of warning, and the matter is discussed fully and the true conclusion reached, so far as the fallible human mind can reach it. We regard the discussion of new plans, new laws and new departures, as one of the most valuable elements in these reports: and we confess that if the reports were to be confined to a mere abstract of the transactions of other Grand Lodges, they would lose their greatest charm for us.

Under the head of California :

The practice in Maine, for many years, has been that the lodge may decline, in its discretion, to bury a deceased member.

Under that of the District of Columbia :

We all admit that a man may not be guilty of such conduct as would sustain charges, and yet not be a fit candidate for masonry; he cannot be tried and disciplined for acts committed before he was a mason, save for fraud in procuring the degrees; so that, if the only remedy to prevent advancement was conviction for unmasonic conduct, he would rarely ever be stopped, whatever new facts might come to light after he received one degree; still we do not believe it right to stop him at will; hence we believe in the Maine law, that objections to advancement must be submitted to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote, and if the objections are sustained they only affect advancement and not the standing of the candidate in the preceding degree.

Under the head of Illinois we find :

A regulation was adopted that each member of the Committee on Inquiry shall make a private verbal report to the Master, who shall announce to the lodge only the character of the report and the degree of unanimity of the committee. It is a matter to be greatly lamented, that we have so far degenerated from the fathers that reports cannot safely be made in detail in open lodge. The character of the report should never go on record, because the book may fall into the hands of others; but it is very near a disgrace to us, that the liability that some one will reveal out of the lodge what passes in it, is so great that it is dangerous for a committee to make a full and free report in open lodge. We can remember when it was customary, in our lodge, to discuss for considerable time the character and fitness of every candidate, and when any objection was made by a member, it was met fairly and in the spirit of friendliness to the objector rather than to the candidate; and members would as soon have

thought of revealing out of the lodge the secrets of masonry as any part of such discussions.

Under the head of Minnesota, he discusses the question of exclusive jurisdiction, at considerable length. To the questions proposed in our last report, he gives qualified answers as a lawyer would.

We present his answers :

1. No; but during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.
2. Yes. It has the power to revoke it at pleasure: and it is bound to do so when the interests of masonry require it.
3. No; but very few of the duties and powers of a lodge are inserted in its charter.
4. Yes; the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction.
5. None, so far as we are informed.
6. Yes; until the legal formation of a Grand Lodge therein; and then they cease to have any jurisdiction therein for any purpose whatever.
7. Yes, if the revocation of a charter is a deprivation of such rights without due process of law.
8. No. A lodge has no vested right in territory, but the jurisdiction of lodges is fixed by the Grand Lodge, as it sees fit, and it cannot extend beyond the line of the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge. In Maine and many other States the strict "nearest lodge" doctrine does not prevail.
9. By the legal formation of a Grand Lodge therein. But in unoccupied territory a Grand Lodge acquires no territorial jurisdiction by the establishment of lodges.

As under the head of Illinois we devoted a considerable space to this question, we must confine our remarks to a brief space here :

1st. If there is no permanency in lodge organization, and a Grand Lodge *may withdraw* a charter *at pleasure*, what becomes of vested rights?

3d. Looks to us like begging the question. *All* its masonic duties and powers are contained in the charter.

6th. "Legal formation of a Grand Lodge" is a very convenient term, like Ancient Landmarks, or well-settled law, etc., etc. To determine legality, there must have been some enactment by competent authority, some standard prescribed. There is no such standard and practice has not been uniform.

9th. What then becomes of the dogma of lodge territorial jurisdiction?

His assignment of reasons for the action in the precedents we noted in our last, sustains our position, that exclusive jurisdiction is not obtained until all having possession surrender their rights. In each of the cases cited the question of exclusive jurisdiction was denied.

Again:

We have already alluded to his blunder in saying that the "dogma" was enunciated by Massachusetts Grand Lodge after the union in 1792: whereas, in fact, the "dogma" was announced in 1782, and the union of the two Grand Lodges was a consequence of it!

Bro. Drummond *claims* "was announced in 1782." We have not yet been able to find the documents, but if we admit that the Massachusetts Grand Lodge did make such claim at the date named, it was revolutionary, a violation of the usages then known, an attempt to take possession—to use no harsher terms—of the territory of another Grand Lodge of equal legality. What right had one of the joint occupants by legal authority, to say, it is all mine, and you must get?

The doctrine of Minnesota is, therefore, contrary to the well-settled law, "would lead to inextricable confusion," and destroy all masonic government.

Bro. Drummond says "well-settled law," but does not tell us when, where, or by whom the law was made, when the fact is there never has been an instance in the history of masonry in this country where *all* the lodges in a given territory did not unite in the formation of a Grand Lodge, but that the "well-settled law" has not been questioned—*claims* do not *give* possession until acceded to.

It will be news to all the world except the United States that they have no masonic government.

But the printer is at our elbow crying *copy, copy*.

M. . W. . Charles I. Collamore, Bangor, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Ira Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary,—were both re-elected.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

### MASSACHUSETTS, 1879.

We have the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had at the various Communications during the Grand Annual. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth was held at Boston, December 27th, 1879.

M. . W. . Charles A. Welch, G. . M. ., presiding.

One hundred and fifty-one lodges represented.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

From the address of the M. . W. . Grand Master, we select:

My views also remain unchanged as to the importance of avoiding, as far as possible, detailed reports of masonic proceedings in newspapers and periodicals other than masonic; in fact, they have been strengthened by farther reflection.

\* \* \* \* \*

Among the official directions given by one of my predecessors was one, directing that no person should be admitted into a lodge who was not properly known to be a mason in good regular standing, unless he was vouched for by some well-known brother, or produced the certificate of some Grand Lodge, and passed a strict examination. This regulation, which requires both an examination and a certificate, is dated Feb. 8, 1872, was reported to the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication in March, 1872, in an address made by the Grand Master, and has never been rescinded. I have reason to believe that some Masters of lodges, not being aware of this regulation, have not always conformed to it; and your attention is therefore called to it, and you are desired to enforce it strictly. Complaints have sometimes been made to me by masons from other jurisdictions that they were excluded from our lodges, and the privileges of masonry, by this rule; but it is no good reason for the non-enforcement of a regulation or for its rescission that it sometimes operates with hardship upon individuals; all rules do so at times; the general

good is the matter to be considered and legislated for; and in these days, when impostors abound, and it is not impossible for them to acquire a sufficient knowledge to enable them to pass an examination, the written certificate is perhaps a better, certainly as good a safeguard as the examination. Both together, with the visitors' book added, should be used to keep off the cowan and eavesdropper.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Charles A. Welch, re-elected Grand Master.

R. W. Tracy P. Cheever, elected Grand Secretary. Address of each, Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.

#### MARYLAND, 1880.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was held at Baltimore, November 16th, 17th and 18th, 1880.

M. W. John M. Carter, G. M., presiding.

Sixty-five lodges represented.

One hundred and seventy-six on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

Finances of the Grand Lodge are improving and the brethren appear to see their way clear to pay off the incumbrances and retain their valuable property.

Bro. F. J. S. Gorgas, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a brief summary of the leading questions being discussed by Grand Lodges, he closes as follows:

As atheism is a denial of the existence of God; of the actuality of all possible ideas of God; of mind, intelligence, Providence, soul, spirit or Being; and as it asserts that death is the end; that we possess a body without a soul; that there is no "hereafter;" that all heroism, bravery, self-denial come to nothing; that nobleness will do no good; that everything comes and goes by fortuitous concourse of atoms; the American mason can scarcely realize that any one who claims to be a brother can renounce his trust in God, which he is caused, so early in his masonic career, to profess, or to misinterpret the meaning of the ceremony with which he was so forcibly impressed on his entrance into the lodge, and which is symbolical of the faith, repentance and reformation necessary to bring him to light.

M.: W.: John S. Tyson, Baltimore. elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Jacob H. Medairy, No. 6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, re-elected Grand Secretary.

### MICHIGAN, 1880.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held at Detroit, January 27th and 28th, 1880.

M.: W.: Daniel Striker, G.: M.:, presiding.

Three hundred and thirty-one lodges represented.

Three hundred and fifty on the roll.

Four lodges U.: D.:,—one issued during the year.

Among the decisions, reported we note:

1. Can the duly elected and installed Secretary or Junior Deacon of a subordinate lodge be dimitted during his term of office?

*Answer.*—Yes. The right of dimit is inherent. An election to either of the offices above named does not deprive the brother of any rights as a member.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. A brother regularly elected and duly installed in an office, in a subordinate lodge, cannot resign. Severing of membership is the only mode of creating a vacancy in office.

\* \* \* \* \*

9. I have refused two applications for permission to receive the petition and confer the degrees of masonry upon a candidate having but one eye.

\* \* \* \* \*

A candidate, to entitle him to receive the degrees of masonry should be able to make all signs, take all steps and assume all positions with his natural limbs, in order that he may receive and impart instructions correctly.

12. It is not proper for members to appear in procession clothed in the regalia of the order, to attend the funeral of a deceased brother, unless the funeral services are under the direction of a masonic lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

14. It is improper to publish the expulsion of a brother in the village or city papers, unless the brother expelled attempts to entrap the unwary and makes use of his masonic knowledge and former standing for such purpose, and then the fact of his being an expelled mason only, should



be made public in that manner. It should not be made to have the appearance of persecution when only protection is desired or needed.

15. It is within the prerogative of the Worshipful Master to refuse to sign an order voted by members of a lodge for the purpose of having the card of the lodge published in a weekly paper, and he does not surrender any prerogative by first refusing to entertain the motion and afterwards consenting to take an expression of the number present upon the question.

\* \* \* \* \*

16. It is highly improper for the members of a lodge to convene on Sunday for instruction or practice; every mason is taught to obey the moral law and cheerfully conform to the laws and customs of the country in which he lives.

No lodge or body of masons can afford to be open violators of our laws and the acknowledged customs which govern good society. Its tendency is to degrade the participants, lower the order in the estimation of good men and bring disgrace and reproach upon the whole fraternity.

The Grand Lodge reversed No. 1.

At considerable length the Grand Master discusses a novel question, viz., the ownership of a dimit. Among the papers turned over to the present, by the late Grand Master, was a petition for affiliation, and a dimit issued to Calvin C. Burt, by a lodge in New York, dated 1863. The Grand Master returned the papers to the Michigan lodge from whence they came, with directions to return them to the said Burt; before this had been done a demand from the Grand Master of New Jersey was made for the dimit, as the property of his Grand Lodge. G. . M. . Striker directed that the dimit be retained until further instructions, and then asked of both sides proof of ownership.

The one said it is my property, it bears my name, and threatened legal proceedings.

The Grand Master of New Jersey set forth that said Burt was Master of Alpha Lodge, U. . D. ., and upon receipt of charter for said lodge was elected and installed its Worshipful Master; the lodge existed but a short time; all the property, records, etc., became the property of the Grand Lodge, among them the dimit in question, but it was not to be found.

The Grand Master mailed the dimit to the Grand Master of New Jersey.

This Burt has made considerable noise in the masonic world during some sixteen years past, in connection with what is termed the Egyptian Rite, etc.

It further appears that C. C. Burt was, on charges, expelled by Michigan Lodge, No. 50, and appealed to the Grand Lodge, the committee presented a lengthy report; the following was "unanimously adopted":

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will refuse and does hereby refuse to examine and decide the appeal of said Burt on its merits; and, the said Burt having by his said answer shown that he has renounced Freemasonry, this Grand Lodge orders that he be and stand expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

We quote the report of the Committee on Public Grand Honors:

Your committee, to whom was referred the manner of giving the Public Grand Honors, respectfully report, they should be given in the following manner: Both arms are crossed on the breast, the left uppermost, and the open palms of the hands sharply striking the shoulders; they are then raised above the head, the palms striking each other, and then made to fall smartly upon the thighs. This is repeated three times, and as there are three blows given each time, viz.: on the breast, on the palms of the hands, and on the thighs, making nine concussions in all; the Grand Honors are technically said to be given "by three times three."

On the occasion of funerals, each one of these Honors is accompanied by the words "the will of God is accomplished,"—response by the brethren; "So mote it be."

In Minnesota they are given as described, but—

1st. Arms raised; 2d. Cross the breast; 3d. At the side.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was, as usual, presented by Bro. Wm. P. Innes; it comprises only one hundred pages—a very brief review for him; he is learning to condense—a good report, interesting and worthy of the author and the jurisdiction.

M.°. W.°. John W. McGrath, Detroit, elected Grand Master.

R.°. W.°. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

## MISSOURI, 1880.

The Sixtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1880.

M.: W.: Jos. S. Browne, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and seventy-nine lodges represented.

Five hundred and two on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

From the report on Jurisprudence, we select :

It is the law of this Grand Lodge, that a lodge must be regularly opened and closed for the installation of officers; but where two or more lodges meet in the same hall, and wish to install officers at the same time, it is not necessary that the opening and closing ceremonies be gone through with more than once. Ten, or a dozen repetitions of these ceremonies, which would otherwise be necessary in this hall on the 27th of December, would not only be a waste of time, but a grievous monotony, which would warn the brethren to stay away from installations which all ought to attend.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is a long established law of this Grand Lodge, that a re-elected officer must be reinstalled.

The decision is sound, that a lodge once regularly closed cannot be reopened again on the same communication.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Grand Master reports a long list of special dispensations for the election of officers. In many of the cases the moon was at fault in not coming to time to meet the requirements of the by-laws of lodges that held their meetings by the light of the full moon. In several instances, atmospheric disturbances also prevented the holding of the meeting set apart by law for the annual election of officers. In all these cases where the lodge meeting for election could not be held for want of a quorum, the special dispensations are approved.

We cannot, however, indorse the principle of granting dispensations to lodges to hold special elections of officers, solely because the brother elected to an office at the regular time, refuses to be installed. It is not according to our law and usage, and the effect of such proceedings is pernicious in fostering a captious spirit, and in many other ways. A brother may be disappointed in his aspirations for one office, and refuse to take another to which he may be elected. If the rule is encouraged, or even tolerated, the Grand Master will soon have his hands full of granting dis-

pensations to humor the whims and caprices of disaffected brothers. There would be no end to the refusals to be installed, and just here the disintegration of our lodges would commence. But our law provides for such emergencies, and is a bulwark of safety. An officer cannot resign his position, and is the officer "until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed." There is no doubt about that, and a lodge can never be left without organization under the proper officers, unless the Master and both Wardens die, or move out of the jurisdiction, in which case alone, it might become necessary to save the life of the lodge by dispensation. Such an extremity very rarely occurs. The last Master is Master of the lodge until his successor becomes duly qualified to succeed him, and in his absence, the Wardens by seniority rule and govern the lodge. Neither can an installation be set aside until the end of the year, and by the installation of a successor. As an installed officer cannot resign, he cannot be permitted in any event to be elected to, and installed in, any other office before his term expires by law.

Bro. John D. Vincil again presented an interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. The report embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota included—as done by a master workman.

Under the head of Alabama, we find :

Many of our brethren are compelled, in order to obtain justice and maintain their rights, to fight iniquitous proceedings of lodges to the court of last resort—the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge interposes and says the suspension or expulsion was an outrage, reverses the whole proceeding and declares it a nullity. Yet this illegally suspended brother, declared to be innocent and completely vindicated by the Grand Lodge, is left out in the cold, with no membership or home. He suffers because he is innocent. If the Grand Lodge would say a suspended brother must serve out the time of suspension because guilty, justice would approve. But here is an appellant, whom the Grand Lodge declares innocent, loses his membership and suffers a penalty because the court of appeals set aside the verdict of guilty. Like the man whose pumpkins went rolling down the hill from his wagon, we cannot do the subject justice.

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There is plenty of good, sound sense in the above ruling. When a party has been accepted by, and initiated into a lodge, he is a mason. As such he is entitled to some consideration, and should be given a fair show. If unfit to receive the second degree, he should be cut off from the first. We have maintained the doctrine for many years, that the cause

for casting a black ball against a mason applying for advancement or membership, should be such as to warrant charges. Instead of striking the brother in the dark, bring charges openly, and either rid the order of an unworthy character or vindicate and save him to masonry.

Under the head of Illinois, he says :

Masonry, for the last fifteen years or more, has been too prominent. Influenced by the rush of the age, there has been an extension and unhealthy growth of the craft that could but result in reaction, decline and prostration. From these disasters we are only beginning to recover. The too rapid multiplication of lodges, the burlesque of our sublime ritual, the vaulting ambition of many to reach the "higher degrees" (?), causing a race through symbolical masonry, in order to join some "Grand Parade," ignorance of, and indifference to Ancient Craft Masonry. These things, so potent for years, have done their work, or borne their fruit. We apprehended the drift of these fictitious currents in other years, and lifted our voice in warning. But infatuated men never listen to the voice that disturbs or checks their folly. The voice is always too sober.

Under the head of New Mexico, he says :

Peace and harmony are said to prevail. Nothing exists to cause regret, except that Silver City Lodge had made no returns and paid no dues. We presume Silver City Lodge is not likely to make returns and pay dues to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. There are reasons why it should not. New Mexico did not create Silver City Lodge. It must remain allegiant to the creating or parent power until it transfers allegiance to New Mexico itself, or that allegiance is transferred by the creator or parent. New Mexico has no right to dues or returns from Silver City. Whatever may be the final issue as to what Silver City shall do, one thing is very certain, she owes no allegiance to New Mexico; and our New Mexico brethren have blundered from the start, and incessantly, as to methods touching this question. She is right as to a principle, but wrong as to her course in the matter. Grand Master Griffin said in his address, that "Silver City Lodge has failed—indeed, persistently refused to obey the laws" of his Grand Lodge. Having made no returns, and paid no dues to New Mexico for two years, and refusing to do so still, Bro. Griffin felt compelled to recommend the arrest of her charter. We have learned, during the year, that the farce of arresting the charter has actually been enacted by the New Mexico Grand Lodge. We say farce, for we can characterize it in only thus. "Disperse, you rebels!" cried Major Pitcairn, at Lexington, when the British soldier fired upon the Continentals. That cry did not amount to much in dispersing the rebels. They

have not dispersed yet. That volley roused the Colonists, and won the sympathies of mankind. Major Pitcairn adopted the wrong method to secure a desirable end. We can scarcely repress the humorous feeling in our nature at the idea of the Grand Master of New Mexico going through the performance of arresting the charter of a lodge belonging to another Grand Lodge. That is what it amounts to. We cannot help saying, we would like to see you arrest that charter. How are you going to get hold of it? Is it arrested by a mere proclamation or official *ipse dixit*? In law, arrest means to seize, to apprehend. Has that charter been seized or apprehended? We are not so informed.

And we wish to state that, in our judgment, the error on the part of our brethren in New Mexico is found in making war upon Silver City Lodge.

That lodge owes its existence to the Grand Lodge that gave it being. Obligations and responsibilities spring from or grow out of relations. Silver City Lodge is a child of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Out of this relation—childhood—grow her responsibilities. These are, by force of conditions, first of all due to the mother. And Silver City Lodge would be unworthy of existence as a lodge, were she so unfilial and disloyal to the mother as to make returns and pay dues to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, while yet under maternal authority. New Mexico has no right to expect or demand returns and dues from Silver City Lodge. As a daughter of Missouri, she has not transferred her affections or allegiance to a new claimant. And the parent has not given her away in marriage to the aspirant for her hand.

\* \* \* \* \*

Silver City Lodge has not deserved any such maledictions as have been hurled at her. She preferred to remain allegiant to her mother. The mother said, "I will protect you." That moment the ground of action was changed; Missouri drew the fire upon herself, and stands in defense of her child. To proclaim the child dead is as foreign from right as it is unreasonable. No power on earth can destroy the life, in this case given, but the Grand Lodge of Missouri. There are only two methods by which Silver City Lodge can cease to exist: 1st. By voluntary surrender of charter. 2d. By arrest of its charter. The first would be an act of the lodge. The second would be an act of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the parent or governing body. A transfer of intact being to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, on the part of Silver City, would not take it out of existence, but only change its relations as a living body.

\* \* \* \* \*

The conclusion of the matter is this: Silver City Lodge, holding a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, is backed by her mother in declining relations or connections with New Mexico. Silver City is not blamable, and should not be held responsible. New Mexico is in error

when she attempts coercion. She has no right to arrest the charter of Silver City Lodge. She will not be sustained by the masonic jurisdictions of the country in this rash act against a lodge which recognizes her obligations to the mother Grand Lodge. She should have made her fight against Missouri, and not against a subordinate lodge. She has prejudiced her cause by this arbitrary course towards Silver City. In perpetrating the farce of arresting a charter which she cannot arrest, seize or obtain possession of, New Mexico has overlooked the real issue, and thereby weakens her cause.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is one point in this controversy, yet unnoticed, that strikes us as anomalous. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico claimed everything in that territory just as soon as she became a Grand Lodge. Cimarron, Kit Carson and Silver City Lodges, all holding charters from Missouri, did not join in the formation of the New Mexico Grand Lodge, nor did they adhere thereto after its formation. New Mexico claimed them and all things thereunto belonging. Hence, when Grand Master Ready arrested the charter of Kit Carson Lodge, and had its property sold for the benefit of the mother Grand Lodge—the only heir in the case—New Mexico laid claim to the funds, and declared that arrest of said charter, by Bro. Ready, was an invasion of her jurisdiction. Since the Cimarron Lodge surrendered its charter to the mother Grand Lodge—Missouri—Grand Master Griffin said: “What became of the property of the lodge does not appear.” Seriously, does New Mexico really think Cimarron Lodge should have surrendered its charter to her, and turned over all property therewith? Did not New Mexico accept recognition, as a Grand Lodge, from Missouri, knowing that three lodges were holding charters from and belonged to Missouri? Certainly she did. And by so doing she accepted recognition with these limitations, and committed herself to the conditions then existing. As said three lodges belonged to Missouri, she had no claim upon them, and had no right to their charters or property.

That Missouri made a mistake in giving an unqualified recognition to New Mexico, with three of her lodges still existing in that jurisdiction, we unhesitatingly affirm. We now proclaim our unyielding opposition to the recognition of any Grand Lodge, as a sovereign jurisdiction, while there remains a lodge therein owing allegiance to any other Grand Lodge. Here is where all our recent troubles originated as to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges. We point to Quebec, Dakota and New Mexico, in illustration of this statement; and we do not believe any Grand Lodge should ask recognition, while there remains such a possibility of trouble. Had proper caution been used in this direction, no war, as to the jurisdiction issue, would now be disturbing the peace and harmony of the masonic world.

Under the head of New York, he says :

Sound and healthy suggestions were made concerning visiting lodges, by Grand Lodge Officers. We say what we know in declaring that brethren often accept positions as Grand Lodge Officers with no idea or purpose of ever rendering themselves useful, by going among and laboring with the lodges for their improvement. The name is all that is coveted. To wear the honors is glory enough. To be known as a Right Worshipful or Most Worshipful is simply tremendous.

M. W. William R. Stubblefield, elected Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Vincil, re-elected Grand Secretary and is Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Address of each, St. Louis.

#### MISSISSIPPI, 1880.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Jackson, February 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1880.

M. W. Frank Burkitt, G. M., presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-five lodges represented.

Two hundred and forty-five during the session.

Three hundred and eighty-five on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note :

*Query 1.* Is a lodge under any more obligations to a suspended member than a profane?

*Answer.*—No. So long as the suspension continues, the suspended brother is entitled to none of the rights, benefits and privileges of masonry, and therefore has no more claims upon the lodge than a profane.

2. Can a lodge go into the jurisdiction of another lodge, and bury a non-affiliate?

*Answer.*—No.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. A candidate for the F. C. degree is seventy years old, but is very stout, vigorous and healthy, and retains all his faculties perfectly. Would he be considerate in his dotage?

*Answer.*—I know of no rule fixing an age at which a man may be considered in his dotage, and if the brother is stout, healthy and vigorous, and retains all his faculties, I would not call him a dotard. Besides this,



the lodge had already decided the question by conferring the E. A. degree upon the candidate.

\* \* \* \* \*

13. A brother, who had received the chapter degrees, but was not a Past Master or Warden, was elected Master of a lodge, is he eligible?

*Answer.*—He is not. The brother asking the above question, anticipating my answer, asked for a dispensation authorizing the installation of the Master elect in case I should decide him ineligible, which of course I did not grant. I did, however, instruct the Master presiding to cause a new election to be held for W. M. after giving notice.

Under the head of charters arrested, the Grand Master says :

Thus it will be seen that the arrest of thirteen charters (more than in any former year) marks my administration; and while I regret that the condition of these lodges were such as to demand such action on my part, my duty was plain, and I had no desire to shirk it. If there is not enough life in a lodge to insure the payment of dues, representation in this Grand Body, or a quorum at its stated meetings for a year or more, charter, jewels and other lodge property would be of little value to its membership. And when arrested by the Grand Master, if there is not enough zeal and love for the institution left in the breasts of the members to prompt them to promise better things for the future, and ask a restoration of their charter, then are they dead to masonic works, and their names should not be allowed to cumber our proceedings from year to year. But it is my pleasure to report to you that two of these lodges very soon after their suspension, made such satisfactory arrangements with your Grand Secretary that he joined them in their petitions for restoration of charters.

Several lengthy reports of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence were presented, we select :

Any lodge, however, in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, can, if they see fit, at the request of any regular lodge, in another Grand Jurisdiction, initiate or advance a temporary sojourner, upon proper certificate of his election. In such case the usual reference, report and balloting are not required of the lodge conferring the degree, unless circumstances transpire proving unworthiness; in which case the lodge electing him should be notified.

\* \* \* \* \*

The public display of any of the jewels, or other insignia of masonry, peculiar to the lodge room, is prohibited, except when the lodge is moving in procession under the control of its Master.

As a general rule, lodge rooms should be used only for masonic purposes, but in cases of necessity it is permitted to lodges to use rooms in common with any orderly body, the object of whose meetings is lawful and laudable and not opposed or antagonistic to the principles of masonry.

\* \* \* \* \*

Whenever a new lodge is formed by members dimitting from an existing lodge, they shall forfeit all claims to the property of the lodge, and have no voice in its disposition. It may be divided with the new lodge by the consent of the members adhering to the old organization, but there is no obligation upon them to make a division.

\* \* \* \* \*

No person shall be initiated into masonry who cannot read and write.

Non-affiliates shall be at liberty to petition and become members of any lodge, regardless of their place of residence.

\* \* \* \* \*

Upon receiving notice of the death of a member of his lodge, accompanied by a request made by the deceased prior to his death, or from his family, for a masonic burial, the Master shall summon the members of his lodge to attend the funeral, unless in the exercise of his immemorial discretionary powers he shall deem that the cause of masonry, or the harmony of his lodge would be marred or broken by its participation in such funeral obsequies. In case the Master shall decline to summon his lodge he shall be answerable to the Grand Lodge for any abuse of his power, and any person aggrieved thereby may lay the facts before the Grand Master, who shall cause the matter to be investigated and report the result to the Grand Lodge at its next communication. A funeral summons may be either in writing or verbal, and it shall be the duty of each member receiving the same to respond thereto—sickness, absence, or the unavoidable avocations of life alone preventing.

Subordinate lodges and individual masons within this jurisdiction are prohibited from applying as masons, to the fraternity in other jurisdictions for contributions for any purpose whatever, without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

The only persons entitled to vote in a lodge under dispensation, are the brethren named in the dispensation, who alone are responsible for the work, but the brethren made in such a lodge should be consulted, and have their opinions respected.

When a lodge under dispensation shall be chartered, all persons raised therein shall *ipso facto* become members thereof, and all Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts initiated or passed therein shall be entered upon the roll as such.

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*Question 2.* At any of our festivals is it proper to admit Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts to join in the procession, and is it not necessary to open a Master Mason's lodge on such occasions?

*Answer.* Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts were formerly assigned a place in all public processions of the fraternity, except on funeral occasions, and we are not aware of any change in the practice. The old Monitors all assign places to Entered Apprentices and fellow Crafts, as, indeed, most of the new ones do. Bro. Power omits them in his Text Book from all ceremonial occasions, but we think this was through inadvertence, and that on all except funeral occasions, both Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts should be assigned places as a matter of right. Of course the lodge, in such an event, is opened in the Entered Apprentice's Degree.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges,—those of Minnesota included,—was as usual presented by Bro. J. M. Howry.

Bro. Howry is a valuable member of the corps reportorial; he belongs to the old school, vigorous in defence of the old usages, and careful to resist innovations in their incipency.

Under the head of Connecticut, he says:

The Grand Master of Idaho, decided that "no diploma, certificate, or any other written or printed document, under seal or otherwise, of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge, or emanating from any source whatever, is any evidence to prove that a man is a mason!"

Bro. Wheeler says: "With all due respect for the opinions of the Grand Master, we dissent from such ruling. We believe that such a document, when emanating from a lodge under the signatures of four of its officers, and the seal of the lodge affixed, when the holder thereof is identified, is good evidence."

The Grand Master says—these documents are not any evidence. We think they form presumptive evidence—pretty strong, too—but if the one presenting them should be an entire stranger and could not be identified, we are inclined to think we should require strict trial, due examination or legal information before admitting him. Suppose the holder of all those documents referred to, should be unable to tell you anything pertaining to the ritual, ought he to be accredited on his papers? Some decisions have gone so far that they will not allow one brother to vouch for another, unless he has sat in lodge with him. Delicate question—better err on the safe side!

Under that of the District of Columbia, we find :

A case of physical disability was acted upon. An applicant for the degrees had lost a part of the first joint of the thumb of his right hand. The question was disposed of as follows :

Bro. N. B. Larned offered the following, which on motion, was laid on the table, it being conceded that a Grand Master could overcome disabilities by dispensation :

"A person not able to comply literally with all the requirements of the fraternity shall not be eligible to receive the degrees."

We regret to see such doctrine emanating from such an enlightened jurisdiction as that of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

We were not aware before that it is conceded that a Grand Master can overcome disabilities by dispensation, which the constitutions and landmarks of masonry have so clearly defined. We are not prepared to admit that a Grand Master possesses any such extraordinary power. The constitutions and ancient landmarks would amount to nothing if Grand Masters could overcome their statutory provisions at pleasure, by dispensation. It is time the powers of the Grand Master should be defined more specifically than they have hitherto been under our organic laws. We certainly do not wish to deprive that official dignitary of any legitimate power which belongs to his office. Let the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge construe or interpret the laws, but when they can overcome them by a mere fiat, they become a mere rope of sand, and then what? Down topples the glorious old fabric!

Under the head of Maine, he says :

That there must be an end of litigation in masonic courts as well as in all others, we maintain. That *res adjudicata* is a good plea ordinarily, is not denied, but when any lodge—Grand Lodge if you please—hastily and without investigation decides a case in open violation of its own sacred laws and constitution, then we say the whole thing is void, or voidable, if you prefer the word, and it can subsequently set itself right, and correct its own error, by making a decision in conformity with the laws, which, we have a feint idea, we ought to ever maintain and support. In such a case we declare our conviction to be, that the plea of *res adjudicata* should not prevail over our laws! We have heretofore put a case or two to test this principle in discussing the question of the right of a lodge to try a brother twice for the same offense. For instance, where a brother is charged with doing a great wrong to a brother's wife or daughter, and on trial is acquitted for want of proof, and afterwards it appeared that new evidence was discovered, making the case clear, against the accused,

he ought to be arraigned and re-tried, and in such case the plea of *res adjudicata* should not be interposed to prevent the true character of the crime from being fixed upon him. We do not favor technicalities in masonic trials. We do not think we would rejoice in the conviction of a brother mason, but the very nature of our institution requires of every lodge to prevent immorality and crime from taking shelter among the virtuous and the good.

Under the head of New York, he says :

We are opposed to the principle. Let each Grand Lodge judge for itself who shall be its Grand Master. Few Grand Masters are fit for the place the first year. The craft are deeply interested in an intelligent Grand Master. After he quits the chair his experience and intelligence are of great benefit to his Grand Lodge and every subordinate lodge in the State. What would Quitman and Scott and Hillyer and Barkley and Gathright and Murry and others have been to Mississippi masons with the experience of a single term?

We think with all their excellencies and traits of character they would not have been of much benefit to the craft after just reaching the Grand East and enjoying the honor of being Grand Master and then told, you must give place to a new man. We see in some other jurisdictions they must have a new Grand Master every year! We venture to express our opinion, very privately of course, that there are but few brethren competent to fill this exalted station with credit to themselves and honor to the craft, and especially when a new man is to be chosen every year.

And under Ohio :

We do not think fanaticism in religion or politics have done any good in the world, and we are inclined to the opinion that principles, usages and time-honored customs of Ancient Craft Masonry, which have borne us along the tide of time, so smoothly and so successfully, will still bear us on if we will move on in the old beaten paths which our fathers trod, and which have been crowned with the happiest results.

Under the head of South Carolina, he says :

We admit that a brother has the right to sue his brother, at law, if he refuses to pay him what he owes him, and we admit further that business matters should be kept out of the lodge as far as practicable, but we insist that when business between brethren approach the idea of a law suit between them, that the lodge should interpose its friendly, and fraternal interposition on mediation, and prevent a law suit if possible, as we regard

such a thing a public scandal and rather disgraceful to Master Masons who are bound to one another by the ties of an indissoluble and sincere affection. Every effort should be used to adjust differences before going to law among brethren, and besides, there is generally moral delinquency if not turpitude on the part of one or both, and the lodge certainly has jurisdiction of all such matters. We can't agree that a law suit can be conducted between brethren without harshness or vindictiveness. Human nature forbids it.

M. W. William French, Vicksburg, elected Grand Master.

R. W. J. L. Power, Jackson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. M. Howry, Oxford, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

#### MANITOBA, 1880.

The Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg, February 11th and 12th, 1880.

M. W. S. P. Matheson, G. M., presiding.

Nine lodges represented.

Ten on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The difficulties in this jurisdiction have been amicably settled, suspended parties been restored, and peace and harmony prevails.

Transactions of local interest.

M. W. John H. Bell, elected Grand Master.

R. W. William G. Scott, elected Grand Secretary, both of Winnipeg.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1880.

The Ninety-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held at Concord, May 19, 1880.

M. W. Solon A. Carter, G. M., presiding.

Fifty-two lodges represented.

Ninety three on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note—the first having reference to one of the lodges in this jurisdiction :

In September, A. . L. . 5875, Rising Star Lodge, No. 47, conferred the Entered Apprentice degree upon a candidate who removed to Minnesota before advancement. In April, A. . L. . 5879, Rising Star Lodge granted the candidate permission to apply for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees to Dakota Lodge, No. 7, of Hastings, Minnesota, where he subsequently received them. The Master and Secretary of the latter lodge informed the brother that before he could become a member of their lodge he must present a dimit from Rising Star Lodge. The question as to the duty of Rising Star Lodge in the premises was submitted for decision. To which I replied as follows :

“ Your lodge cannot grant a dimit to ——, for he never was a member of it, and could not be until he had received the M. . M. . degree. Your consent that he might apply to Dakota Lodge for F. . C. . and M. . M. . degrees should be sufficient authority for them to admit him to membership. You have certainly relinquished your authority and jurisdiction.”

The Grand Master was right.

The rule in this jurisdiction is—

1st. Should a lodge of another jurisdiction formally request one in this to confer one, two or even three degrees for them upon one of its candidates, the party presenting the necessary avouchments, the Master of the lodge applied to, would of courtesy confer the degrees, and without a ballot. The fee would belong to the lodge making the application,—less the expenses, if any, and the candidate would be a member of that lodge.

2d. Should a lodge of another jurisdiction certify that it had conferred one or two degrees upon a party, and that he had its permission to apply elsewhere, such facts coming before a lodge in Minnesota it would be authorized to receive the petition which would go through the regular course, committee, report, ballot, and when raised membership.

In the one case the work would be done through courtesy to the lodge, which would alone be responsible as to fitness, etc. In the other case jurisdiction having been formally relinquished, the application is treated in the same manner as that of a profane,—except presenting satisfactory evidence of the possession of the degree claimed—the same results accruing.

The Minnesota lodge was wrong, it should have known that *dimits* are not granted to E. . A. . or F. . C. ., and again, if it

had not sufficient evidences of the relinquishment of jurisdiction, it had no right to confer the degrees as upon its own property.

2. To the question : Is there any masonic law or precedent governing the attendance of, or prohibiting E. : A. : or F. : C. : from joining a masonic procession and attending a masonic funeral? I replied :

\* \* \* \* \*

All custom, law and precedent prohibit the burial of an E. : A. : or F. : C. : with masonic honors, and by implication, at least, are opposed to their participation in the ceremonies.

3. Has a lodge (duly incorporated) a right to collect dues of a member by a resort to a court of law, and is such a course in accordance with masonic law?

A lodge duly incorporated would have the right under the civil law to proceed against a delinquent member in a suit for the collection of dues. It has been said that the act of incorporation gives the grantees that inestimable privilege enjoyed by the individual, viz. : "the right to sue and be sued."

Such a course would not only be in violation of masonic precedent and custom, but would be reprehensible in the extreme, as no lodge should appeal to a civil court, and render the members liable to divulge the nature of the obligations they are under to the lodge, either pecuniary or moral.

This brings us face to face with the question as to the position of the Grand Lodge on this subject, which has already received the attention of some of our sister Grand Lodges, but which has not till now, so far as I can learn, been considered by this Grand Body.

I respectfully suggest the propriety of such action on this subject as will deter lodges in the future from securing acts of incorporation, and requiring those lodges which have already secured them to abandon them and yield their undivided allegiance to the Grand Lodge. I think the principal advantage to be gained by such act of incorporation, viz. : the right to acquire and hold property, can be secured by the lodges vesting their rights of that character in a board of trustees.

A special committee on the question of reimbursement of charities presented the following :

Your special committee, to whom was referred the subject of "reimbursement to lodges for moneys expended in aid of sojourning brethren," submit the following report :

The subject referred to your committee has heretofore been brought



more or less directly to the attention of many of the Grand Lodges of the American continent, and by several it has been much censured; but the practice upon it in the various Grand Jurisdictions has hitherto exhibited striking absence of uniformity. In some, these claims being fully recognized and enforced; while in others they have been repudiated and reimbursements denied.

Your committee have endeavored to consider the subject with that degree of care its importance demands, and to give due weight to every view material to a just conclusion; and they are of the opinion that, although a lodge bestowing charities upon a needy sojourning brother may properly give information of the fact, and ask reimbursement from the lodge of which the brother is a member, no claim for such reimbursement as a matter of positive right can, upon any law, principle or usage of masonry, be maintained. Relief of a brother mason in distress is a duty incumbent alike upon all brethren and all lodges, according to his necessity and their ability; but such relief is required by masonic principle, to be bestowed in pure charity, and upon it no right to reimbursement arises. Were this otherwise, masonic charity would be reduced to a mere system of credit among lodges, with all its attendant disputes, which would not only deprive masonry of its high character as a charitable institution, but would introduce an element of discord which could not fail in the end to prove mischievous in the extreme.

Your committee recommend the passage of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that masonic charities are free gifts for the relief of such as are in distress; and when bestowed in aid of a sojourning brother of the Order, no claim arises thereupon for reimbursement, which can be enforced against the brother, or against the lodge of which he is a member; and that although, where moneys have been expended for the relief of such a brother, notice to his lodge and a request for reimbursement will not be deemed improper, no lodge or brother within this jurisdiction will be compelled to make such reimbursement; nor will any lodge receive aid from this Grand Body in the enforcement of such a claim against any lodge or brother within the jurisdiction of any sister Grand Lodge.

The resolution was adopted.

From one of the reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence we select, among other reasons because it is in accordance with our views :

Membership in a lodge is or may be one of the incidents of Freemasonry. It is not imperatively necessary that a mason in good standing shall be a member of any lodge, but he may be. He cannot be de-

prived of membership without due trial. If expelled from all the rights and privileges of masonry, his masonic existence is blotted out, and he ceases to be a member of a lodge because he is no longer a mason, and a person who is not a mason cannot be a member of a masonic lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

Whenever a guilty man sues for pardon, and is restored as an act of mercy to the rights and privileges of masonry, he is, by the express provisions of our constitution, prohibited from becoming again a member of his former lodge, without its unanimous consent. A pardon by the supreme masonic authority is one thing; the verdict of acquittal by the judgment of his peers is another, and a very different thing. When the accused is set free because he is adjudged innocent by the Grand Lodge, he should stand like any other innocent man; he should be put precisely as he stood before any accusation was levelled against him; he should be restored to everything of which he has been unjustly deprived. The only substantial argument in favor of the opposite view is that it will disturb the harmony of the lodge. No lodge is fit to live or worthy of existence, whose harmony must be preserved, if at all, by rascality and injustice.

We therefore recommend the Grand Lodge to expunge section 140 of article 17 of the Grand Constitution, and to substitute therefor the following:

Whenever the Grand Lodge shall finally reverse or abrogate the decision of a particular lodge, suspending or expelling a brother from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, because adjudged innocent of the offence with which he was charged, he shall thereby be restored to all such rights and privileges, including membership in the lodge from which he was thereby suspended or expelled.

The amendment was adopted, as was also the following:

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not grant a warrant to any particular lodge, to be named after any living person.

A very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. A. S. Wait, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, much to our regret those of Minnesota not included, for which we have a disposition to hold Grand Secretary Cleaves responsible; because he did not inform the Grand Secretary of Minnesota of their non-reception.

Under the head of Nevada, we find:

It seems to us evident that our brethren of both Nevada and Minnesota fail to perceive the real principle of the New Hampshire rule upon this subject, and hence their reasoning upon it is inconclusive. We proceed upon the idea that that fundamental principle in human social life, which, plainly stated is, that "it takes two to make a bargain," governs equally in masonry. Now, with us, after a brother has received the degrees, it is optional with himself whether he will become a member of the lodge, just as much so as it is after election whether he will receive the degrees. His election is the assent of the lodge to receive him as a member; when that is met by the candidate signing the by-laws, the bargain only becomes complete, and the affiliation is consummated. There has then, and then only, become that "meeting of minds" which by the universal law is necessary to constitute a contract. With us there is no membership, and a brother remains a non-affiliate until his signature is affixed to the by-laws.

We admit *the right* of a lodge to make such a by-law but doubt the policy.

A party who has received the third degree, is informed that on signing the by-laws he will become a member, etc. He steps to the secretary's desk and is informed by that officer that he forgot to bring the book with him,—another time will do as well—the next meeting night the book is again forgotten, or the secretary absent; a vote is to be taken, a ballot is ordered, an election of officers is to be had, or some business is to be transacted, in which the newly made brother desires to participate; must he be deprived of the privileges of membership through the negligence or absence of the one who has in charge the written by-laws?

The term "signing the by-laws" has come down to us from the dim vista of the past, and because it has so come down it is continued, generally without much consideration as to being a law. We believe that the signature should be attached to preserve the completeness of archives, but do not believe in the policy of a law, that would deprive a brother of his rights and privileges; through the patent fault of another.

M. W. Andrew Bunton, Manchester, elected Grand Master.

R. W. George P. Cleaves, Concord, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Albert S. Wait, Newport, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

## NEW JERSEY, 1880.

The Ninety-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton, January 21st and 22d, 1880.

M. W. Hamilton Wallis, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and thirty-five lodges represented.

One hundred and forty-nine on the roll.

The following ode was sung at the opening of the Grand Lodge :

(*Air—OLD HUNDRED.*)

Great Architect, around whose throne  
Unnumber'd millions bow the knee;  
Who, by Thy potent word alone,  
Caused worlds to spring from vacancy.

Be pleased Thy blessing to impart  
To craftsmen met in conclave here;  
May love fraternal warm each heart,  
And gentle Peace our councils cheer.

With firm resolve each mind imbue  
Our duties to perform with care,  
'That all our workmanship prove true  
When tried by the unerring square.

Inspire our hearts to honor Thee!  
With reverence to do Thy will,  
And serve the cause of masonry  
With freedom, fervency and zeal.

Aid us the paths of vice to shun!  
In trouble be Thou ever nigh!  
And, when the sands of life have run,  
Accept us in the lodge on high!

Under the head of dimits, the Grand Master says :

Early in the year my attention was called to a matter which convinced me that, to faithfully and surely guard the fraternity from imposition, some new rule should be adopted in respect to dimits. Some years ago a brother holding a dimit from a lodge in New York, became a member of a lodge in this State. His dimit, which became the property of his lodge,

remained among its archives unmutilated. Shortly afterwards charges were preferred against him for grave masonic offences, when he surreptitiously obtained possession of his dimit and for some years has been using it improperly, to the great scandal of the fraternity. This would have been impossible if the dimit had been properly cancelled when it became the property of the lodge. I would, therefore, recommend that, whenever a brother, applying to a lodge for affiliation, shall have been elected, the fact of such election, with the date and the name of the lodge to which elected, be written across the face of the dimit, over the signature of the Worshipful Master and the seal of the lodge. This would effectually prevent the improper use of dimits.

This is the case,—C. C. Burt,—noticed under the head of Michigan *ante*.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

2. A dispensation once granted is good until executed, unless the dispensation itself limits the time within which it is to be used or it is recalled by the power which issued it.

3. A non-affiliate Master Mason has the right to apply for affiliation with any lodge he may select. He is not restricted in his choice either by his residence or the location of the lodge.

4. A Worshipful Master has no power, of his own motion, to omit a regular communication of his lodge.

5. A petition for reinstatement is not necessary.

6. The fact that an accused brother has plead "guilty," in a civil tribunal, of the same offence with which he is accused, is competent evidence in a masonic trial.

\* \* \* \* \*

12. A lodge has no right to require the payment of a fee as a condition of granting a dimit.

13. Trustees of a lodge, not being installed masonic officers, are not subject to the rules governing the other officers of the lodge.

14. A by-law of a subordinate lodge that prescribes the punishment for a masonic offence, is void.

15. A by-law of a subordinate lodge requiring its master to order a new ballot when only one black ball appears, is void.

\* \* \* \* \*

18. A masonic lodge cannot deprive a brother of his civil rights, such as a resort to courts of justice, for the redress of injuries, nor postpone him until after the action of the lodge upon the case.

\* \* \* \* \*

20. A traveling certificate does not deprive the brother holding it of his membership in the lodge. Its return, therefore, is not necessary to enable him to exercise and enjoy all his rights as a member.

21. Granting certificates of good standing, other than dimitts or traveling certificates, is unnecessary and dangerous, and is hereby prohibited.

We have heard of "traveling certificates" in connection with other organizations, but was not aware that they were known in masonry—well, live and learn.

The Grand Instructor in his report says :

I beg to call your attention to a matter which in my opinion, deserves consideration. I allude to the effect produced by the latter portion of the XIth General Regulation, by which it is forbidden to confer a degree upon more than one candidate at a time.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have frequently known it to happen, that at the same communication of a lodge as many as four candidates received the same degree. What was a natural result? The brethren performing the work, knowing that there was so much labor to be done at that meeting, and that of the same kind, could scarcely be expected to give it such careful attention and finish as the occasion demanded. Aside from any unfavorable impression which might thus be produced upon the candidates, the effect was far from salutary upon the floor members, compelled to listen to the tiresome reiteration of the work, catch a hurried and unsatisfactory portion of a lecture and finally be dismissed at a late hour. For these reasons, I present this matter to you, with the hope that before long a change may be made in our present practice.

Better leave that matter at the discretion of the lodge.

The following ode was sung at the closing of the Grand Lodge :

(Air—AULD LANG SYNE.)

Come Brothers of the mystic tie,  
Join in a parting hymn  
Of gratitude to God on high,  
The Architect Supreme,  
The glorious Architect Supreme,  
To whom all praise is due,  
For blessings rare vouchsafed by Him,  
And mercies ever new.

We part, perhaps no more to meet  
The Brothers whom we love,  
But let us hope each one to greet  
In the Grand Lodge above.  
Adieu! adieu, each brother dear,  
Each craftsman tried and true;  
With kindly grip and love sincere,  
A heart-warm, fond adieu!

An able report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. James A. Norton, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Last year, although desiring to do so, we presented no extract from Bro. Norton's report—printer was at our elbow vociferating copy, copy,—this year, our report is swelling out to such dimensions that we cannot “pay due attention to merit” and present all the extracts that we have marked.

Under the head of District of Columbia, relative to the prerogatives of a Grand Master, he says:

Number XIX, of the old charges, quoted by Bro. S. and copied above, would seem to imply that Grand Masters could exercise almost unlimited authority; and that they now can, is a part of masonic tradition which we have helped to disseminate and perpetuate. Long ago we imbibed a notion which is exactly defined in the following clause of Charge XIX, to-wit: A Grand Master is entitled to “the obedience and subjection of the lodges;” which clause is, in effect, ratified by the constantly recurring fact that a Grand Master's action is conceded to be final (not reversible) as to cases where exercised, even if condemned in its application to the principles involved in said cases. Brother Singleton assents to this doctrine.

This question of prerogative is an important and an interesting question. We have no doubt that it has been and is a perplexing question to many Grand Masters. We have often wondered why, with such conceded powers in the possession of Grand Masters—employed arbitrarily, as they sometimes are—there has been so little of jar and discord and the spirit of rebellion in the fraternity. We can account for their absence only on the assumption that Grand Lodge is ever conscious of the fact that it has, once a year, the power to place the Grand Gavel in the possession of whomever it pleases, and being composed of representatives of intelligent constituencies, is more disposed to endure arrogance for a brief season, when displayed, than to fret at the mistakes of one who

regards the delegated authority as a personal right, and abuses a trust which, if properly exercised, is capable of great good, as the certificate of the centuries proves.

Under the head of Illinois, he says relative to physical defects :

We think the "line" has already been established in those jurisdictions which require that candidates shall be able to literally comply with the requirements of the ritual. A candidate who cannot so comply certainly ought not to be admitted; but if any amount of physical defect (disqualification expresses too much) that does not interfere with a literal compliance with the ritual, is to be tolerated, we shall find, that while nominally there is a "line," it will be a line that will differ in different lodges, and differ too, on different candidates, in the same lodge. In the nature of man's constitution there is that which will cause him to reach a different decision at different times on precisely the same proposition if the proposition involves a variety of concepts, as does the proposition, "Can he comply with the requirements of the ritual?" In fine, the question, "Is or is not this candidate physically qualified?" may depend for its answer, *pro* or *con*, upon the good digestion or a fit of indigestion in one mason's stomach.

And again, under the head of Maine :

And now, we would like to propound a question : Is it not possible that in this very law our predecessors wrought better than we know? Close and well qualified observers have asserted that moral defects usually, if not invariably, accompany congenital physical defects. If this is so—and the writer, as the result of many years' personal observation, believes it to be susceptible of proof—we have the fact established that congenital physical defects advertise a moral diathesis predisposed to obliquity! Did our predecessors take this view of things? What is there to show that they did not? If they did, whether they were led to it by observation or by an experience growing out of their dealings with the physically defective, matters not. A law has been handed down to us which reads so as to make it appear that an apparently perfect physical condition was required; and the latter view is sustained both by masonic tradition and by the practice of a large part of the fraternity down to this very day.

From our point of view, therefore, the law is entitled not only to respect on account of its age, but to veneration on account of its wisdom. A proneness to moral waywardness may, for a time, be concealed; but physical defects, generally, can not be; and if the latter betray a propensity to the former, (which, when congenital, we know they generally



do,) we can see a very good reason for the law, and for its strict construction, when congenital physical defects present themselves as candidates for mysteries which masons guard with so much vigilance. Of course we make a distinction between congenital and mechanical physical defects.

Relative to objections, under the head of Navada, he says :

Conceding Brother T.'s claim that "no person has masonic rights until after initiation," does not alter the case. The lodge has rights, and having, as a lodge by means of the ballot, passed upon the question of initiation, it ought not allow an uninvestigated objection to overrule and set aside its action. Or, as we said in our report for 1878, "what a lodge has done, no single member ought, by a mere objection, to be able to undo." Them's our sentiments, and we cannot perceive that they are at all inconsistent with a hearty defence of the sacredness of every mason's right to vote as he conscientiously pleases when a ballot is taken.

M. W. Hamilton Wallis, Jersey City, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### NEW YORK, 1880.

The Ninety-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held at New York, June 1st, 2d and 3d, 1880.

M. W. Charles Roome, G. M., presiding.

Six hundred and sixty-two lodges represented.

Seven hundred and eighty-two on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Under the head of Connecticut, *ante*, we briefly noticed that there was a difficulty existing between that Grand Lodge and that of New York. In his address the Grand Master of New York presents a statement of the case, from which it appears that in the year 1872 the then Grand Master of Connecticut granted a dispensation for a new lodge; two at least of the signers of the petition were members of Webotuck Lodge in New York; in 1873 a charter was granted.

In the year 1874 the Secretary of Webotuck Lodge served upon Bros. Woodward and Knight notice that they were more than two years in ar-

rears for dues, and thereupon it was for the first time learned that the brethren claimed to be members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, upon the theory that by signing the petition upon which the dispensation and subsequently the charter for Hamilton Lodge was granted, they had severed their membership in Webotuck Lodge (although without its knowledge or consent), and had become absolved from all allegiance to that lodge.

At the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1875, a petition was presented in behalf of Webotuck Lodge, alleging the facts with regard to Bros. Woodward and Knight, and praying that the grievance sustained by Webotuck Lodge might be redressed, which petition was by vote of Grand Lodge referred to the Grand Master "to take such action in the premises as the interests of Webotuck Lodge require, and the dignity of this Grand Lodge demands."

The subject was laid before the Grand Lodge of Connecticut at its Annual Communication, held in January, 1877, and was referred to its Committee on Jurisprudence, whereof M. W. Bro. L. A. Lockwood was chairman, and upon the report of that committee the Grand Lodge of Connecticut ordered the brethren in question to pay to Webotuck Lodge the amount of their indebtedness thereto at the time of the granting of the charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54.

In taking this action the Grand Lodge of Connecticut held that the membership of Bros. Woodward and Knight in Webotuck Lodge was severed when the charter of Hamilton Lodge was granted, and that said brothers had thereupon legally become members of Hamilton Lodge.

The subject matter has entered into the transactions of the respective Grand Lodges at each subsequent session.

Last year the Grand Master of New York issued an edict forbidding official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

The Special Committee to which the matter was referred presented the following resolutions, which after considerable discussion were adopted :

*Resolved*, That the right of the Grand Lodge of New York to regulate the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry within the limits of its territory is absolute and indefeasible, and hence membership lawfully acquired in a New York lodge cannot be terminated except by the operation of New York laws.

*Resolved*, That the act of our Grand Master in suspending official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is hereby approved.

*Resolved*, That the honor and dignity of the Grand Lodge requires that

all intercourse between the Masons of Connecticut and New York should be interdicted and forbidden, and, therefore, this Grand Lodge does hereby interdict and forbid all intercourse between the masons of New York, and all masons hailing under the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will entertain any proposition which may be submitted to it by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, looking to the submission of the matter in dispute to a tribunal composed of the peers of the respective Grand Lodges in the United States, and that should such proposition be made during the recess of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Master may take such action as may seem to him to be proper, and may in his discretion remove the edict of non-intercourse enacted by this Grand Lodge.

Had we been a member of the Grand Lodge of New York, we would have sustained P. . G. . M. . Couch's substitute for the resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the whole matter be referred back to the Grand Master with power to take such steps as may in his judgment be best to secure the submission of the questions of difference between the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and this Grand Lodge, to the judgment of our peers.

Failing that, would have supported the amendment proposed by P. . G. . M. . Evans :

So as to interdict and forbid all intercourse between the Grand Lodge of New York and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut only, and not with the individual Masons of said jurisdiction.

The New York law relative to dimitts—which is somewhat peculiar—may have had something to do with the question in its incipency.

We understand the regulation in New York to be, that a dimit is granted only upon the certificate of a secretary that application has been made for membership in his lodge.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven American Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota included—and of twelve foreign, was, as of yore, presented by the venerable Bro. John W. Simons. It would be supererogation to say more, as Bro. Simons is one of the best known of the reportorial corps.

Relative to Foreign Relations, under the head of Alabama, he says :

First, to shut out all but English-speaking bodies from recognition would be in one sense to assume that there is no genuine masonry except that imparted in the Anglo Saxon tongue, to which we cannot agree. Secondly, that as uniformity, or even conformity, of ritual throughout the world is simply hopeless, it should not be allowed to enter into the question of recognition.

The true rule according to our idea is, that American Grand Lodges being sovereign and independent organizations, should not, and of right cannot, enter into official relations except with bodies similarly placed; hence when it shall appear that a Grand Lodge has been regularly established in a given territory, with full and supreme power as a governing body or legislature of symbolic masonry, and no entangling alliances with other or so-called higher bodies, then we should recognize and encourage such Grand Lodge without regard to its idiom or special form of ritual. It is a peculiarity of our ritual, which we cannot alter, that it accommodates itself to the average sentiment of the particular country in which it may be practiced, and hence as long as the acknowledged principles of the craft are obeyed, we must allow the particular manner in which the information is conveyed to the initiate to be within the discretion of the local authorities, because we cannot help or control it.

While, therefore, we would recognize none but independent Grand Lodges of symbolic masonry. we would not refuse such recognition because of a difference of language or ritual.

As to dimitting, under Colorado, he says :

The decision of the Grand Master agrees with the New York law in principle, the difference being that while we allow any brother in good standing to withdraw at will, we only give a dimit to the individual when he has permanently removed to another jurisdiction. It should be said, however, that the minority view above noted, is clearly in accord with the regulations of their Grand Lodge. We speak only of the principle, and that because no usage in regard to membership can be said to go further back than the beginning of the present century. The old charges merely say that, "Every brother ought to belong to some lodge," but there is no hint of coercion.

Under the head of Idaho, he says, which may shock those of the craft who claim that without the open Bible upon the altar there can be no lodge :

A special committee reported resolutions strongly condemning the Grand Orient for declaring unnecessary a belief in God, and for removing the Bible from the lodge room.

On the principle of not painting His Satanic Majesty any blacker than he really is, it is well to remark that the Grand Orient did not remove the Bible from the lodge, for the simple reason that it was never there. The covenants in France are sanctioned by the book of constitutions, and the sword, symbol of honor. It may be further added that the French rituals are not biblical in character. The body is entitled to this explanation, though of course it does not in any way mitigate their wrong-doing in setting aside the foundation principles of the institution.

Under the head of Iowa, on the necessity of Foreign Correspondence reports, he says :

The Committee on Finance in recommending the discontinuance of reports on correspondence, take occasion to say that "most of the important matters formerly discussed in these reports have been settled," etc., it may be taken for granted that in the jurisdiction of Iowa—and a similar feeling prevails in others—they know all about the law.

With all due respect we beg to suggest that this is not a fair view of the case. It is possible, and even quite probable, that the Grand Master and others, who, by reason of official position, personal taste or long experience, have made the jurisprudence of the fraternity a special study, may know all that is required in their respective jurisdictions, but that they know or can know how similar questions would be decided in other States we are at a loss to decide, and hence we do not accept the proposition that all the important questions are decided, or that any, even the most gifted among us, has such a monopoly of knowledge that he has nothing further to learn. There are certain general principles of the craft which have been sufficiently discussed to bring about a general acquiescence as to their meaning and application, but such has not been the result, as for instance : we know of one Grand Lodge solemnly affirming that a person having an artificial leg could not be lawfully made a mason ; another that has incorporated in its law the proposition that a warranted lodge may elect a Master from the floor without previous service as Warden ; another that the Grand Master by the inherent prerogatives of his office rises superior to the requirements of the Constitution, and may, by his supreme volition, remove and set aside the plainest provisions of the written law. The questions of membership and interstate relations are certainly not settled, and there are others with a reference to which we need not cumber this report, but those pointed out would seem to be sufficiently important to warrant further consultation, and a further attempt to bring about a gen-

eral adhesion to the fixed principles laid down in the ancient charges and XXXIX articles of 1721; for otherwise we shall one by one drift away from the old order of things to take a corresponding variety of positions in the new, we shall have helped to bring about.

Another thought which seems to be constantly overlooked is the fact that succeeding Grand Masters rarely address the same constituency. Those who preside in lodges this year may not, indeed, a considerable proportion will not, be in the East next year, not but that it would be much better that they should, because at the end of the first year a Master just begins to comprehend his duties and responsibilities, but we see at each meeting of the Grand Lodge that at least one-half of the Masters of lodges are present for the first time. These brethren do not know the jurisprudence of the institution, are not competent to say what has or what has not been settled, but yet they are entitled to know and to have access to authoritative sources of opinion. The mass of the brotherhood are still further in the shadow, and they, too, are entitled to know, and this is why we are always ready to share with them what little we have been able to glean, to encourage them in the pursuit of the right; from all of which we conclude that the time for closing the portals has not yet arrived, nay, that as long as men die and others take their places there will be no time when we can reasonably say that there is no need for the repetition of old questions because new ones are not presented.

We find another proposition which will set some of the brethren to thinking.

The Grand Master of Missouri reported a decision :

1. A brother who has received the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees, and then loses his right hand, cannot receive the Master's degree.

Of which Bro. Simons says :

Concerning which we desire to remark : No. 1 assumes that the law of physical qualifications applies to candidates after they have been made masons. We have repeatedly shown that nothing can be found in the early laws of the craft to warrant such a conclusion, and that it can only be made law by special enactment of a Grand Lodge, and then have no force beyond its own jurisdiction.

Under the head of North Carolina, relative to residents of this country receiving degrees while on a visit to Europe :

The Grand Lodges of Europe have not up to this time recognized the

right of jurisdiction in Grand or Subordinate Lodges, as we understand it in America, and hence, so far as subordinate lodges are concerned, they will keep on doing as they always have done, and as we always did up to about 1840, initiate any profane deemed suitable to receive the degrees without regard to his personal or legal residence. The old rule was not that a candidate must select the lodge nearest his residence—which in fact is no selection at all—but the one in which he could best work and with the members of which he could best agree. Outside of the United States and Canada, the rule of personal jurisdiction has never been recognized, and is scouted to-day as much as it would have been fifty years ago. Let it further be considered that while the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges on the North American continent are bounded by the lines of the respective States in which they are located, European Grand Lodges extend theirs to the uttermost ends of the earth, through the possessions and colonies of their governments. This status is further complicated by the fact that the Grand Lodges in Great Britain all claim, and all exercise, unlimited jurisdiction in the colonies and dependencies of the British crown, and so far as we have been able to observe there has never been any clashing of interests on this score.

The American Grand Lodges cannot exercise a corresponding jurisdiction except in the new territories where no Grand Lodge has been formed. Being the peers of each other and acknowledging no superior, the way to keep the peace in territories separated by an imaginary line is the enforcement of the law of absolute and inviolable autonomy and jurisdiction observed by the American Grand Lodges one toward the other.

But it is a mistake to assert that this is a common law of masonry, except in our own country. With us it is a matter of necessity and we must therefore not only maintain it in our domestic intercourse, but we must stand together as a unit in defense of our local rights of jurisdiction as against all comers.

This we can do with a reasonable amount of success; but when one of our citizens who is not a mason, goes to Europe, we may as well concede him to be beyond our jurisdiction, because as a general thing European powers, while they may respect our claim to material while it is within our own lines, will, when the profane passes beyond them, only consent to regard him as a citizen of the world, and other things being equal proceed to make him a Mason whether we like it or not. And though we may declare him clandestine, that declaration will not be true, provided the candidate has received the degrees under the authority of a regular masonic power, for a regular lodge cannot make clandestine masons.

Under the head of Virginia, he says :

We respectfully insist that suspension does not, and in the very nature

of things cannot terminate membership, but only place it in abeyance, and hence, that the removal of the cause occasions the cessation of the effect.

It is held as a general principle of masonic law that expulsion by a lodge being the major masonic penalty, dissolves all membership. This being the case we can all understand that restoration to good standing does not carry with it restoration to special membership, but only places the individual in the same place as any other unaffiliated mason; but if it be argued that suspension has precisely the same effect, why multiply terms, and why not say at once that a brother may be or is expelled for non-payment of dues.

The theory of the institution as well as the general sentiment of the craft is decidedly opposed to making financial inability a masonic crime, and therefore the same causes stand in opposition to assessing the same penalty for being poor as would be pronounced against a member who had perpetrated every crime named in the decalogue or cut the throat of his mother-in-law.

The requirement that every member shall pay annual dues is, at the best, a modern invention, and rests rather upon the fact that we cannot hire lodge-rooms and pay running expenses without money, than upon ancient usages, or—as many choose to say—ancient landmarks, and we should not confound one with the other, nor attempt to solve mere local and family questions by laws and penalties only applicable to offenses infinitely more serious.

Our conclusion is, that suspension for non-payment of dues is not equal to murder or other felony, and does not equitably or masonically destroy membership, and consequently that payment of the amount due, by removing the cause of suspension, puts an end to its effect, and therefore that a member suspended for non-payment of dues only, is by that fact, at once restored to membership. We shall be glad to have our Virginia brethren study this matter out to its logical and legitimate conclusion.

M. W. Jesse B. Anthony, Troy, elected Grand Master.

R. W. James M. Austin, New York, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, 1879.

The Ninety-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Raleigh, December 2d, 3d and 4th, 1879.

M. W. William R. Cox, G. M., presiding.



One hundred and eleven lodges represented.

Three hundred and sixty-eight on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. A profane applies for admission into a lodge in this State and is rejected. He goes on a visit to his native land, Scotland, and while there receives the degrees. Upon his return to his home he presents his credentials and applies to enter the lodge.

The lodge should not receive him. He was a sojourner while abroad, and could only have been admitted into the lodge in Scotland by withholding important information, to-wit: the fact of his application and rejection in North Carolina. Surely he could not have been initiated had this been communicated to the lodge in Scotland, unless that lodge had been strangely unobservant of the common law of Freemasonry, that is, that a candidate must apply for the degrees where he resides and is best known, and that one brother shall not supplant another in his work.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. In masonic trials truth is the object aimed at; verbal technicalities and objections are not favored and should never be permitted to obstruct the ends of justice. The accusation should be clearly set forth and distinctly met.

5. When the accused employs counsel for his defence, the accuser may, with the consent of the lodge, employ counsel to prosecute.

\* \* \* \* \*

8. A M. M. under a sentence of indefinite suspension, can be tried for gross unmasonic conduct committed since his suspension, and if his conduct deserve it, expelled.

9. A M. M. dismembered for non-payment of dues is entitled to be restored upon petition accompanied by the payment of his arrears.

10. A lodge cannot entertain a petition from a minister for initiation unless accompanied by the fee; it can be returned to him if it be a genuine case of charity—not otherwise. There is no distinction of callings or professions.

In No. 1. The Grand Master forgets, that what he terms the common law of masonry, is not known in Europe, and is, indeed, of comparative recent date in this country.

Under the head of non-affiliation, the Grand Master says :

We are therefore forced to ask ourselves why are so many masons dismembered? Some have doubtless been disappointed because they did

not find the order a convivial club, but a busy hive, making no provisions for drones. But there is, in addition to this, and similar general causes, another which arises from the indiscriminating character of our assessments. Our law provides for an assessment of fifty cents for every member of subordinate lodges as the tax for the support of the Grand Lodge, and those who have this to pay in addition to the regular expenses of the lodge, become impatient with delinquent members, and to reduce the assessment, sometimes dismember them without sufficient consideration.

Again, a negligent Secretary, instead of forwarding to the members notice of their dues each quarter, omit it until the amount becomes inconveniently large, the brother grows careless, is disheartened and eventually dismembered. This is not masonic. It should be regarded as an honor to be a mason—a reproach to be a non-affiliate. If the craft would evince the same zeal in upholding a falling brother that they do in instructing him when an initiate, such would be the universal opinion.

There are men and masons who can readily be persuaded, but never driven, and I fear there is just now rather too much tendency to drive.

Our observation has taught us that the Grand Master has struck the key-note, in the negligence of secretaries in collecting dues. No real mason designedly omits the lodge dues; a brother whose time is fully occupied with the pursuits of business, can attend lodge, but occasionally is apt to forget all but his immediate engagements; dues accumulate to a gross amount that becomes very inconvenient to pay in a lump and he is forced into non-affiliation,—had the secretary sent a reminder semi-annually the matter would have been promptly met.

We know of lodges, having on the roll from one hundred to three hundred and fifty members; fifty dollars would clear all the delinquencies; why? because the secretaries make a business of notifying members of the amount of dues, and are paid for doing it.

Of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, the Grand Master says:

It is a touching and interesting spectacle to see gathered into one household so many desolate ones, houseless, motherless, fatherless; rescued in many instances from virtual slavery, taken from want-stricken homes, from beside newly made graves, and brought together members of a happy family. Their wants are relieved, their physical energies strengthened, their mental and moral nature cultivated, until suitable provision is made for them to go forth into the busy conflict of life. Who can

properly estimate the value of the social forces, set in motion by this magnificent charity, inaugurated and sustained by the masons of North Carolina?

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. R. T. Gray. It embraces a well digested review of the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges,—those of Minnesota included,—extracts are made from the address of P. G. M. Durant, and the resolution relative to the Grand Orient of France quoted. We must be permitted to suggest to Bro. Bain, the efficient Grand Secretary, one—and one only—improvement in the get up of his proceedings. In the report on Foreign Correspondence, make a difference in the face of type between original and selected matter.

M. W. William R. Cox, Grand Master.

R. W. Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Bro. Robert T. Gray, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

Each of Raleigh.

### NEBRASKA, 1880.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Omaha, June 22d and 23d, 1880.

M. W. Rolland H. Oakley, G. M., presiding.

Sixty-two lodges represented.

Seventy-six on the roll.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We note the decisions reported :

*1st Query.* Has a lodge the right to confer the several degrees upon one who lived in its jurisdiction when his petition was received, but before taking any of the degrees, removed to another Grand Jurisdiction?

*Answer.* The petitioner having a lawful masonic residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he petitioned at the time the petition was received, the lodge does not lose jurisdiction by his removing to another.

*2d Query.* Can M. S., who is under sentence of indefinite suspension, sit in lodge while his application for reinstatement is being acted upon?

*Answer.* He cannot.

*3d Query.* A. B., a Master Mason, is expelled for unmasonic conduct, at which time he is in arrears \$6 for lodge dues; the Grand Lodge restores him to good standing in the fraternity, and he is ultimately admitted a member of his lodge upon petition. Can the lodge demand payment of the amount due at date of expulsion?

*Answer.* It cannot. Expulsion would cancel the claim, it being masonic death.

*4th Query.* When the Junior Warden prefers charges in his official capacity, should he retire from the lodge when the case is completed and goes to the lodge as a jury?

*Answer.* He should not. It is made one of the duties of his office to prefer charges upon receiving the necessary information. This he does officially and not personally. As a member of his lodge he has a right to be present at, and participate in, any action of his lodge where his personal interests are not involved; his personal rights cannot be abridged by his official acts.

The address of the Grand Master demonstrates that he is an efficient and hard worker, has a watchful eye to each of the lodges, and keeps himself well posted as to the condition of each, financial and otherwise :

Past Grand Master Wheeler offered the following, which was referred to the committee on returns :

*Resolved,* That the form used by our Grand Secretary, upon which subordinate lodges make their annual report as required by our laws, be amended in the following :

A separate report shall be made by the subordinate lodges of those rejected on petitions for initiation, and those rejected on petitions for affiliation.

Also, that each subordinate lodge shall report annually the amount of funds collected, as follows :

From initiations and degrees.....	_____
“ dues.....	_____
“ all other sources .....	_____
Also give the amount of money due for dues.....	_____
From other sources.....	_____

Also, amount of the indebtedness of the lodge, and on what account the indebtedness was incurred.

And that the Grand Secretary be instructed to prepare blanks for the purpose of securing the aforesaid information.

\* \* \* \* \*

Bro. Bruner presented the following report from the committee on returns, which was concurred in:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution offered yesterday by Bro. Wheeler, would respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that that portion referring to the rejection of petitions for initiation and affiliation be adopted.

And that that part referring to annual reports from subordinate lodges be so amended as to read: That each subordinate lodge shall report annually the amount of funds collected for the year ending the 27th day of December.

If on that committee, we would have recommended the adoption of all as presented after the words "petition for affiliation" and the rejection of the preceding paragraph. Leave an applicant as good as you find him, was the old rule in masonry, publishing a rejection does not comply with the old rule.

Bro. Warren presented a brief report as chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee, which was adopted. We select:

Since the organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has declined to charter any new lodges within that territory. Minnesota fully and emphatically endorses and agrees with the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. She only dissents from some of the conclusions attempted to be drawn therefrom. The Grand Lodge of Kansas took precisely the same position with regard to a lodge chartered by her in the Indian Territory. The Grand Lodge of Missouri did likewise in relation to New Mexico.

It seems to your committee that when this question is properly presented and once understood, there can be no difference in opinion among American Freemasons, or in the application of the law to our whole country as a rule for the determination of the official rights of the several Grand Lodges. Assertion is not argument, nor will denunciation convince.

It seems to your committee that when the Grand Lodge of Minnesota recommended her subordinates at Bismarck and Fargo to transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and declined to organize new

lodges within that territory, she did all that masonic law could require or courtesy suggest.

\* \* \* \* \*

Owing to the fact that your committee—or the last two named thereon—were appointed but a few days since, no review thereof has been possible; but your committee are unanimously of opinion that there should be a review of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges prepared and printed in our own proceedings each year, for the benefit of our brethren, that they may know what is being done elsewhere. The cost thereof is immaterial, provided it is not extravagant, as the benefits to be derived therefrom far exceed the cost, and we know of no better way to use our funds than a judicious expenditure of a portion thereof in thus disseminating information to the craft at home.

The following amendment to by-laws was adopted :

Sec. 5. Any mason, indefinitely suspended, seeking reinstatement, shall petition in writing to the lodge having jurisdiction, and upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication the petitioner may be restored to membership; provided, that if the lodge from which a mason shall have been suspended has ceased to exist, the petition for reinstatement may be made to the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides, or to the Grand Lodge, which may reinstate the petitioner to good standing in the fraternity.

Sec. 7. The reinstatement of a suspended mason for any cause other than non-payment of dues, by a chartered lodge, shall be determined by a secret ballot.

Sec. 8. That whenever a brother suspended for non-payment of dues shall pay or cause the same to be paid, said suspension shall thereby be removed and the brother be restored to good standing without action of the lodge, on the announcement thereof by the Master.

The book before us sustains the well earned reputation of the Grand Secretary as to the beauty of the “get up” of the proceedings.

M.: W.: James A. Tulleys, Red Cloud, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: William R. Bowen, Omaha, re-elected Grand Secretary.

## NEVADA, 1880.

The Sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at the city of Virginia, June 18th, 19th and 20th, 1880.

M. W. DeWitt C. McKenney, G. M., presiding.

Nineteen lodges represented.

Twenty-one on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Upon the principle of "line upon line and precept upon precept," we present an extract from the address of the Grand Master:

We were taught in our masonic infancy "to live soberly, be temperate, and walk uprightly before God and man." Are we living up to that primitive lesson? I fear too many among us are addicted to the baleful habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess. That soul destroying curse enters the sacred precincts of our institution and plucks therefrom many of its brightest flowers. Talent of the highest order falls before the demon that lurks within the bowl. Masonic banquets where intoxicating drinks are offered are, in my judgment, a fruitful source of evil and against the spirit of masonry. As masons we are bound to protect each other from harm: and, therefore, whatever is likely to injure our brother we should studiously avoid. At our social entertainments we have brethren with us who have by sheer force of will-power broken the chains that bound them to this debasing habit, and yet when they see a large number of the fraternity freely indulging in the use of intoxicating beverages, they are very liable to argue that a little upon this occasion will do no harm, and quite frequently, when that conclusion is reached, they partake, and, as a consequence, fall, never more to rise to the dignity of men or masons. I had the pleasure of attending a masonic banquet, shortly after the adjournment of this Grand Lodge last year, where no beverages of an intoxicating character were offered to the guests, and I commend the brethren that had the management for their good sense and firmness in the right.

The vice of gaming is entirely too prevalent among our brethren. This vice is only second to intemperance in destroying the moral principles which masonry seeks to inculcate.

Profanity is still another vice which is indulged in very freely by many of the members of our order. This vice seems to me to be more senseless than either of the others, for we can never plead in extenuation the gratification of an evil passion.

These vices are all masonic offenses, and offenses against the laws of the

Supreme Grand Master, as set forth in the Great Light in masonry, but, unfortunately, not against the laws of the State in which we live. I have felt compelled, my brethren, from a sense of duty, thus plainly to speak of these things, hoping that as masons we may purge ourselves and our time-honored institution of these vices. We are brothers. Let us help one another. We believe in a living Jehovah. Let us obey His commandments.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

No. 2. On the trial of a master mason upon a charge for calling another a "perjurer and false swearer," on account of matters testified to in a court of justice, the accused will be allowed to introduce evidence in his defense that his charges of perjury and false swearing were true.

No. 3. A man is not eligible to receive the degrees of masonry who has lost the first joint of a thumb.

No. 4. A man is not eligible to receive the degrees of masonry who has received an injury whereby one of his legs is made perceptibly shorter than the other, causing him to limp.

No. 5. A member of a lodge, having been duly notified to pay his dues, pleads inability to pay, the lodge is the sole judge as to the truth of the plea. If the plea is held not good by the lodge, he is suspended by operation of law.

As to 3, we would modify—which thumb?

Is not 4 most too stringent?

Relative to balloting, the Grand Master says :

The matter of improper balloting has been called to my attention. The right of a member to cast a white or black ball is indefeasible, yet in some instances the black ball is cast for unmasonic reasons. Sometimes because the candidate belongs to a particular nationality; at other times a member will cast a black ball against a candidate in every way worthy because his friend has been rejected on a previous occasion. Of course nothing can be done if the member keeps the reason to himself, but quite frequently a voluntary confession is made, showing clearly that the motive was selfish, revengeful, or the result of unwarranted prejudice. If such a state of facts be conclusively shown, what recourse has a lodge? It seems to me a member should be tried upon his own voluntary confession of wrong doing, and if found guilty of casting a black ball for unmasonic reasons, he should be suspended, and, perhaps, expelled.



From a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we select :

To the question of the M. . W. . Grand Master : " Is a brother as a matter of right entitled to a commendatory certificate when he withdraws from a lodge, his dues being paid and no charges having been preferred against him ? "

We answer, No. He is entitled to a dimit. The granting of a commendatory certificate is at the discretion of the lodge.

A diploma, and a dimit, we can understand ; they are terms known in masonry. Any Master Mason not under charges is entitled to the former, without action of the lodge. Generally, in Europe, the party receiving the third degree is presented with one ; by regulation part of the fee is set apart for that purpose.

Any brother has a right to withdraw from his lodge at pleasure if dues are all paid, and is entitled, to the evidence, which is the secretary's receipt—or, as it is termed, a dimit.

But what is a " commendatory certificate ? " A term borrowed from some of the ephemeral societies of the day ?

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That while we recognize the fact that all masonic lodges must assist, to the fullest extent of their ability, all distressed worthy brothers, and while we believe that no subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of this Grand Body will shirk any responsibility or obligation to so aid and assist its members, we believe that each lodge must be the sole judge of its own condition to aid, of its own responsibilities and of its duty in any case that may arise calling for such assistance.

We find in the address on receiving a number of representatives of other Grand Bodies, the following :

The thought that fills our mind at this moment is that of a brotherhood ; the feeling, a feeling of fraternity. Wherever masons are dispersed about the globe, and they are being dispersed more and more, and their number augmented throughout all lands, the spirit of fraternity continues, and we feel that we are one, and one we must remain ; that

" Mountains shall rise and oceans roll,  
To sever us, in vain."

No language can more fitly express this universal feeling of brotherly love than the greeting of one (the poet) of your own number to all the household of the faithful :

“ My brother of the Mystic Tie,  
Wherever you abide,  
Or on Nevada's mountains high,  
Or by the ocean's tide;  
Whate'er your station, rank or fame,  
Where'er your native land,  
Because you bear a Mason's name,  
Here is a Mason's HAND ! ”

Bro. R. H. Taylor presented another of his admirable reports on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges--those of Minnesota included—and also a digest of the decisions reported, arranged under appropriate heads.

We accept your criticism, Bro. Taylor. We did not get John Wesley's devil in the right place. You will permit us to remark, *en passant*, that there are divers portions of the ritual of Ancient Craft Masonry that has been borrowed from another *masonic* rite, viz : the Ancient and Accepted. We are not prepared to assert as a fact, but our impression is that the funeral ritual of the A. . and A. . R. . ante dates that in use by the Ancient Craft Masons of this country. We find that we will have to be more “ particular in tracing our genealogy.”

Under the head of Wisconsin, Bro. Taylor says :

We will explain. In the first place, we in Nevada have but one ballot on the application of a candidate. His application is for the degrees of masonry conferred in the lodge. If the ballot be favorable, any brother in the lodge may object to his initiation, and the objection is respected, without the necessity of giving any reason for the objection. But if, after initiation, an objection be made to advancement, then, inasmuch as the character of a mason has attached, we hold that justice to the brother (as well as to the lodge) requires that he be permitted to defend himself and to confront his accuser. In other words, we hold that a profane has not, and that an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft has masonic rights which must be respected.

He closes with—

GREETING :

My brother of the Mystic Tie,  
Wherever you abide,  
Or on Nevada's mountain's high,  
Or by the ocean's tide;  
Whate'er your Station, rank or fame,  
Where'er your native land,—  
Because you bear a Mason's name,  
Here is a Mason's HAND!

As you and I our journey take  
Along life's rugged way,  
No adverse fate our Faith may shake,  
Or turn our Love astray;  
The bond between us, triple-strong,  
No power on earth may part;  
To you this tribute of my song  
Goes with a Mason's HEART!

While in the quarries of the Craft  
We work with one accord,  
A Mason's blessing let me waft  
To all who keep the Word;  
With Charity to all mankind,  
And Faith in God above;  
And these with gentle Hope entwined,—  
Accept a Mason's LOVE!

M. . W. . DeWitt C. McKenney, Austin, Grand Master.

John D. Hammond, Carson, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

Bro. Robert H. Taylor, Virginia, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW MEXICO, 1880.

The Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was held at Santa Fe, January 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1880.

M. . W. . William W. Griffin, G. . M. ., presiding.

Four lodges represented.

In 1877, when the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was organized, there were seven chartered lodges in the Territory, four of which united in its formation; the other three declined, preferring to remain in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, from which their charters were obtained. Subsequently the Grand Master of Missouri arrested the charter of one, another surrendered its charter to the parent Grand Lodge, and the third continues in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Grand Master Griffin, under the head of "Condition of Masonry in New Mexico," in his address devotes sixteen pages to Grand Lodge sovereignty; exclusive jurisdiction; all bearing upon the question at issue between it and the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

He claims that the Grand Lodge of Missouri had invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico: 1st—By arresting the charter of one lodge; 2d—By accepting the surrender of another; and, 3d—By sustaining the action of another lodge—Silver City—that refuses to affiliate with his Grand Lodge. Each of the lodges received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, but refused to become a part of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

The latter body instructed its Grand Secretary to make a demand upon the Grand Lodge of Missouri for jewels and property of the defunct lodges.

Under date of January 31st, 1881, the Grand Master of New Mexico issued a proclamation forbidding all masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Missouri and individual members of its obedience, and that, because the latter Grand Lodge declines to violate its own and the general constitutions of masonry by meting out a punishment to one of its own subordinates that has been guilty of no crime, violated no law, but remains steadfast in its allegiance to the body that created it.

Perhaps this action will stimulate examination of the questions involved.

From our stand point, the principle upon which such action is based would jeopardize the stability of every lodge in the country and destroy the sovereignty of Grand Lodges.

Admit the right of one Grand Lodge to say to another you

must conform to our notions or we will declare non-intercourse, —what would be the result?

Missouri has not invaded or interfered with the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, because the latter has never had it,—demanding does not give possession.

We recognize the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, just as we did, and upon the same principles that we did the Grand Lodges of Canada, West Virginia, Quebec, etc.

A very good report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. A. Z. Huggins, under the head of Minnesota we find:

Our Grand Lodge appears in the Grand Lodge Directory, but no reference is made to us in the proceedings. We will be likely to hear from Minnesota, with whose Grand Lodge we desire to be in fraternal relations ere long.

We most cordially reciprocate in the latter. As to the former the simple reason was that the proceedings had not been received. If the brother will look back to 1878, he will find that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was noticed in the report on Foreign Correspondence of that year. Our proceedings have been regularly forwarded.

The Grand Lodge has a large field for good, and we most earnestly desire its prosperity and advancement.

M. W. Simon B. Newcomb, Las Cruces, Grand Master.

R. W. David J. Miller, Santa Fe, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK, 1880.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at St. John, April 27th, 1880.

M. W. Robert Marshall, G. M., presiding.

Sixteen lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

'Tis but a few years since that a large portion of St. John was devastated by fire. In the proceedings appears a wood cut of a beautiful four story building erected since the fire by the fraternity for masonic purposes.

The secretary is making strenuous efforts to replace the Grand Lodge library with, evidently, marked success.

The Grand Lodge appears to be in good financial condition,—peace and harmony reigns among the brethren and the lodges.

M. . W. . Robert Marshall, re-elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . William F. Bunting, Grand Secretary, re-appointed, —both of St. John.

#### NOVA SCOTIA, 1880.

The Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax, June 2d and 3d, 1880.

M. . W. . John W. Laurie, G. . M. ., presiding.

Fifty-two lodges represented.

Sixty-four entitled to representation.

Seventy-five on the roll.

#### CONTRAST.

The Grand Master in his address says :

Royal Standard Lodge, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, is with us a pattern lodge in matters of ritual and discipline; working side by side with us, a healthy emulation is produced, and both parties are the better for it. By invitation I lately visited this lodge, accompanied by the Grand Officers and a large body of Nova Scotian masons, and the cordial feelings reciprocally expressed gave the strongest proof that the existence of an English lodge in our midst was working no injury to the craft here.

On incorporation of lodges, a committee reported—

We are of opinion that the incorporation of masonic bodies is subversive of the true principles of masonic government, and inimical to the prosperity of the institution, as it sweeps away the appellate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and Grand Master, and subordinates the masonic to the civil authorities upon questions strictly masonic, and often leads to unseemly contests between members of lodges in the courts, upon questions which should and ought to be settled by the lodge or by appeal to this Grand Lodge.

Adopted.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a brief but

comprehensive review of the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was, as usual, presented by Bro. A. H. Crowe.

M. . W. . Allen H. Crowe, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Benjamin Curren, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Rev. Bro. D. C. Moore, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

A circular from the Grand Secretary announces the decease of the Grand Master on the 10th of November last.

### OHIO, 1880.

The Seventy-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Columbus, October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1880.

M. . W. . Reuben C. Lemon, G. . M. ., presiding.

Four hundred and seventy-seven lodges represented.

Five hundred and twenty-three on the roll.

Among the decisions reported we note :

I held that it is not unmasonic conduct in a mason to plead usury. He has not only the legal but the moral right to avail himself of the protection of the law against the enforcement of an illegal contract. It is the duty of masons to obey the law. A good mason will not dare assume the law to be immoral.

\* \* \* \* \*

Held that the mere fact that charges had been preferred against a brother did not necessarily disqualify the brother charged from being voted for and elected to office, if the Master and brethren believed that the charges were made at the time of election, for the purpose of preventing the election of a brother whom the members were about to vote for, and whom they believed to be worthy and a fit person for the place.

\* \* \* \* \*

Held that a Master of a lodge may call to his assistance any brother present in the lodge, who in the Master's presence may, under his direction, lawfully do any thing the Master could properly do in person.

\* \* \* \* \*

If a brother in good standing should object to the advancement of a candidate, and the brother so objecting should afterward be suspended, from that time the objection ceases to have force, and the brethren are permitted to do what may seem to them proper under the circumstances.

\* \* \* \* \*

Held that a brother under charges has a right to demand either that the charges be withdrawn or that the case be proceeded with and tried; and unless evidence is submitted to sustain the charges, there being a plea of not guilty and general denial, he is entitled to an acquittal. The lodge will have time to collect the evidence and examine fully into the case; but if in such case it is determined not to present any testimony to sustain the charges the lodge should vote an acquittal, and not endeavor to hold the charges over a brother for any collateral purpose.

Also held that when charges are preferred against a suspended brother he can not be kept out of the lodge, notwithstanding such suspension, while the trial is proceeding. The party on trial has a right to be present at every step in the cause, either before the lodge or the committee. The suspended brother is summoned to appear and answer charges before the lodge. Until the summons has been issued and served the lodge has not jurisdiction to try the case; and yet, if the defendant is not allowed within the lodge, why summon him to appear? He is summoned to appear, and when he endeavors to obey the summons he is prevented.

\* \* \* \* \*

Held that the Master of a lodge had the right to direct any brother present who is qualified to prepare a candidate, and this though that duty is usually devolved on the Junior Warden.

It is the duty of a retiring Master to see that his successor is installed, and hence it is his right to install him.

Held, if any brother had a just claim for services rendered or expenses incurred at the instance of and for a lodge, and the lodge refused or neglected to pay the same, he might bring suit against any and all members of the lodge if not incorporated—if incorporated, against the lodge by its corporate name; but it is to be hoped that no necessity will ever arise for the exercise of such right.

\* \* \* \* \*

Held that it was improper for the members of a subordinate lodge to form themselves in procession as a lodge in order to appear in the ceremonies of Decoration Day. It would be quite as proper to form the lodge and march it to church. Concede that it is proper to participate in those ceremonies; that fact should not be seized upon as an excuse for making a display of masonry. Should masons upon all such occasions appear in public with their peculiar clothing and regalia, the vanity prompting their action would be properly estimated by the public, the dignity of the order would be lessened, and the public respect now entertained for the time-honored fraternity would disappear.

\* \* \* \* \*

A lodge has jurisdiction to try a brother for unmasonic conduct com-



mitted within its jurisdiction, although such brother is a member of another lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides.

\* \* \* \* \*

To charge a brother with pleading the statute of limitations in bar of a claim is not to charge him with unmasonic conduct. It is not a masonic offense to invoke the law for one's protection.

\* \* \* \* \*

To charge that a brother "had cheated a person out of sixty dollars by misrepresentation and falsehood in regard to a wagon" is not sufficiently specific to put a brother on trial. It charges no act; it fails to state what he did. To say that A cheated B is only to state the result of A's act upon B. The objection to it is that it omits the essential part; it omits to state what A did. Such a charge would be demurable in any court of justice, and should be disregarded in a masonic lodge. The rights of an accused brother should be guarded as zealously in a masonic lodge as in the public courts of the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

A political banner should not be hung upon a masonic hall, though all the membership were of one political party. For the much stronger reason it should not be allowed there when its presence was a source of dissension. Hence, on complaint made, I directed that the political banner hung upon Rufus Putnam Lodge, No. 364, be removed.

\* \* \* \* \*

A. B. sent his petition to our lodge. The petition was received, referred, reported upon, and the candidate elected. Afterward, and before the next regular meeting, his family removed to another State, the petitioner remaining here, where he expects to stay one year. *Question:* Can we legally confer the degrees upon him. *Answer:* You can. The lodge had jurisdiction from the time it received his petition.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo, Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. R. E. Richards, Toledo; Chairmam Foreign Correspondence Committee.

## OREGON, 1880.

The Thirtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Portland, June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1880.

M. W. R. P. Earhart, G. M., presiding.

Sixty lodges represented.

Seventy-three on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We note three from among the decisions reported :

3d. That the testimony of an expelled mason cannot be received in evidence upon the trial of a brother.

\* \* \* \* \*

8th. A lodge cannot suspend the operation of a by-law, to meet special or emergent cases.

\* \* \* \* \*

9th. *Question.* Is it proper for a lodge to confer the first section of a degree, and then defer the remaining section until a subsequent meeting?

*Answer.* No. A degree once commenced must be finished before the lodge is closed.

An, of course, excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. S. F. Chadwick.

Under the head of Missouri, he says :

The Grand Lodge has sustained the Grand Master in his decision that the A. O. U. W. (Ancient Order United Workmen,) are a charitable and benevolent institution, and that it is competent for a lodge to sub-let its hall to the same—that is the A. O. U. W., is entitled to become co-tenants of halls with us. This decision may be all right; but if it is based on the fact that it is a charitable and benevolent order there should be no exception in this case. It is an excellent plan of insurance for a limited amount. That is, it is cheaper than the plan of the old companies. If we take the ordinary life or accident companies we have another charitable institution on the same plan, and to the extent of the amount paid for premiums. There is but one body that can be strictly called charitable or benevolent, that is the body of masons. If dues cannot be paid and the brother is in good standing and in need, his appeals are recognized and wants supplied, even if there is no lodge. But let the

dues of the Odd Fellows or of the A. O. U. W., be withheld and membership ceases. The unfortunate is no longer recognized by these societies. Each member pays for what he gets. It is business, and plain and simple insurance at that. The plan is not charitable. If the brother is in want, or if he dies, the promptness with which the agreements of the order are carried out makes all things appear just. It is so in all business matters. The skill and fairness displayed in business transactions inspires confidence and begets a good name. But these cheap insurance societies are excellent, they can be reached by those who cannot patronize the old companies. These new insurance companies have not the habit of bursting up. The dues are so small that a smash up would be silly.

\* \* \* \* \*

The forms and ceremonies of the fraternity not only remind us of, but are taken from modes of Divine worship. In some of the degrees that have higher numbers than others, if not more members, we recognize many features of the old Hebrew worship. There is nothing more elevating in thought, or impressive in manner than the beautiful ceremonies of these degrees. Around these altars from which the sweet incense of truth, virtue, brotherly love ascend to heaven, we find no place there for Bacchus. And when before these altars our brethren raise their heads in adoration, or humbly imploring Divine aid, kneel down, they worship the only true God. A man's life does not suddenly change. The work of reform may commence and gradually progress. There are many masons who overlook the full meaning and purpose of the ritual. They accept the reading of its contents for its requirements. They agree with it, but do not promise to abide by its teachings. Whenever masons learn that the requirements of masonic edicts must be followed or their masonic standing ceases, they begin to realize that their vows have been skeletons in the closet long enough. Age brings with it many opportunities for reflection, and these reflections result in a greater realization of the wonderful vows masons have made, and the rich rewards that await a compliance with them. Discipline is a reminder of what we are, and points to what we should be in our duties to ourselves and to others. A masonic body is as faithless to its masonic integrity and unity if it does not discipline a drunkard or gambler, as they are to their masonic vows.

Under the head of Montana he says—and we agree with him :

There is nothing so important and essential to the success of masonry, as for masons to keep themselves within themselves. The publicity that has been given to masonic matters has done more to retard the progress of the order than anything else. It has made the whole thing common. To maintain this order there must be a closer communion of brethren.

The more exclusive they are the more devoted they become; more self-respect they show when they are confiding and reserved. There is less criticism and greater harmony when brethren are near together. The more mysterious the ceremony and character of the lodge, the more it is respected. The influence of brethren is better. The world then thinks that there is something in the lodge that makes men more circumspect, and which inspires the surrounding multitude with esteem.

M. W. Rockey P. Earhart, re-elected Grand Master.

R. W. F. J. Babcock, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee;—each of Salem.

#### PENNSYLVANIA; 1879.

We have an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had at its several Communications during the year 1879.

The Annual was held at Philadelphia, December 27th.

M. W. Michael Nisbet, G. M., presiding.

Fifty-seven lodges represented.

In Pennsylvania the Grand Master accompanied by the Grand Officers makes periodical visits to the subordinate lodges. The Grand Master says :

Eighty-one lodges were thus visited, we being in each instance present at the opening, and remaining until the lodge had closed. At each visitation the officers of the lodge were required to do the work, upon candidates if they had them, and if not, to rehearse one or more degrees, that we might discover whether errors had crept in, and if so, suppress them. The minutes were also examined. In some instances by ourself in the lodge room, and in others by the Grand Secretary in advance of visitation. When examined by the Grand Secretary, that brother made an official report, which has now become a part of the record of the lodge, in which, with his well-known impartiality, he pointed out the errors in form and in law that appeared in them, adding such advice and instruction as should enable them to guard against similar errors in future. A form of minutes for subordinate lodges was also sent to those needing them, which we hope may eventually produce an uniformity in keeping lodge records, that evidently does not now exist. On each of these occasions, before the lodge closed, we addressed the brethren, pointing out and correcting

errors in the work, making explanatory remarks upon the reports of the Grand Secretary, and method of keeping lodge records; explained the law, and gave such general advice and instruction as was considered necessary at the time, and would prove beneficial to the lodge.

The importance to the craft of these Grand Visitations cannot be over-estimated. They have disclosed the fact that there is a want of uniformity in the work, and upon the part of many who have been exalted to the responsible position of Master, an absence of that correctness and skill, and knowledge of masonic law, which is necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of their station. In all such instances we have offered to instruct all the officers of the lodge in the work.

\* \* \* \* \*

A lodge having issued notices that it would hold a lodge of sorrow in conjunction with a chapter, we prohibited its doing so, upon the principles laid down by this Grand Lodge, that it recognizes but three degrees in ancient masonry, and that a lodge cannot participate with any other body, or allow them to participate with it, in any of their respective rites and ceremonies.

From the report of the Committee on Landmarks made at Quarterly Communication, we select :

One who stands in the front rank of masonic jurists has thus written : "The Master has a right to call a special meeting of his lodge whenever he pleases, and is the sole judge of any emergency which may require such special communication. He has also the right of closing his lodge at any hour that he may deem expedient, notwithstanding the whole business of the evening may not have been transacted. This regulation arises from the unwritten law of masonry. As the master is responsible to the Grand Lodge for the fidelity of the work done in his lodge, and as the whole of the labor is therefore performed under his superintendence, it follows that to enable him to discharge this responsibility he must be invested with the power of commencing, of continuing, or of suspending labor at such time as he may, in his wisdom, deem to be most advantageous to the edifice of masonry."

\* \* \* \* \*

At a stated meeting of Lodge No. 51, it was proposed to amend Article I of their By-Laws by inserting as Section 2 : "No special meeting shall be convened, except in an emergency, unless notice thereof and the business to be transacted be given at a stated meeting." The Worshipful Master refused to entertain the motion for the adoption of this amendment, and from this decision an appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge. The appellants conceded that the proposition was unconstitutional (taking the

Ahiman Rezon as the Constitution) but contended that this fact did not justify its being pronounced out of order. In their report to the Grand Lodge your Committee on Appeals said: "It is the bounden duty of the Worshipful Master to enforce the laws of the Grand Lodge: to submit to the lodge a proposition in violation of them and run the risk of its adoption would subject the Worshipful Master to a just criticism."

We have searched in vain through the old codes of by-laws of many of our lodges whose warrants bear date before the abounding modern societies were breathed into existence, to find trace of any power in the membership to override or control the judgment of the Worshipful Master, and to make it mandatory upon him to assemble his lodge at their pleasure. In the early days of our history this doctrine was unknown. To engraft such a provision in our code as that under consideration and condemned by the Committee on By-Laws is an innovation. It would be to import from societies of recent birth and of utterly different constitution and government a regulation which would be a spoliation of the prerogative of the Worshipful Master, and would be in derogation of the power held and enjoyed by him under immemorial usage. It would give to the untrained and inexperienced, whose duty it is to learn and obey, authority over him who by landmarks is the "head of the lodge," and, at their behest, oblige him to convene his lodge, when in his judgment it might be most inopportune and inadvisable.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. Richard Vaux.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest, as it is one of the most conservative of the American Grand Bodies, hence its official reports are surrounded with a halo of authority, which commends them to the seeker for masonic light, and when they have the signature of Richard Vaux attached thereto, their value is very much enhanced.

We copy from his remarks relative to Grand Lodge sovereignty, not only because according with our sentiments, but because the dogma has become a necessity growing out of the peculiar status of masonry in the United States:

There appear to be but one or two subjects as revealed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodges under our review that require special notice.

The most important of these subjects is the violation of Grand Lodge sovereignty.



On this threatening disturbance of the harmony of the Grand Lodges of the United States of America, we are among those who propose to express our opinion in the plainest possible language.

It has become a landmark in American Grand Lodges that the sovereign, the supreme power vested in each Grand Lodge, within its boundaries, is not only indisputable, but inviolable by any masonic body. This is now the masonic law of these Grand Lodges. It is a law of Freemasonry in the United States. These Grand Lodges intend to maintain and defend it against all attacks. Whatever the consequences may be to those who openly or invidiously assail this doctrine, the American Grand Lodges will in neither jot nor tittle abate the bold, open, defiant defence of their supreme sovereignty. This is right. The fraternal relations between Grand Lodges can only be secured by the unqualified acceptance of this masonic law "as a rule of action" commanding obedience. It would be useless to give examples of the evils, mischiefs, disturbances, discord and disruptions of harmonious accord between Grand Lodges, unless this masonic law is inviolate.

It is not now to be considered what are Grand Lodges of the craft, or when and how they acquired supreme sovereignty. They possess it, and claim the right to execute the law they assert, created it. It may have been the law of necessity, of geographical location, of devotion to the essential principles of Ancient Freemasonry, of order, harmony and fraternity, of the permanence of fraternal relations, or any other sufficient, paramount, or controlling reason—that matters now nothing. This law exists. This law has been recognized. This law has been accepted. All the Grand Lodges of the United States of America obey its intent and purpose. To discharge it because it may have grown out of either or all these reasons which may not be considered by some Grand Lodges of the craft in other parts of the world as conclusive of its masonic origin, an origin recognized as belonging to the teachings or usages of what is sometimes claimed to be and called "universal" Freemasonry, will not be permitted to those protesting Grand Bodies. This law we acknowledge. This law we obey. This law is a rule for our action. No Grand Lodge in the United States claims the right, however it may be justified by the supposed rule of universal Freemasonry, to violate the jurisdiction of any, or even these protesting Grand Bodies. No one would attempt to charter subordinate lodges within the boundaries of those protesting bodies. The self-denial of this right by our Grand Lodges, their determined opposition to its exercise by any Grand Lodge within the jurisdiction of either of our Grand Lodges in the United States, destroys even the semblance of the rule of universality on which the masonic jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is invaded.

The theory that the universality of Freemasonry carries with it the

right of a Grand Lodge to establish its lodges anywhere, is limited to territory over which no sovereign masonic authority exists. Else the effort to maintain the theory of the universality of masonry would destroy it. When in such territory, lodges by whomsoever of the craft constituted, agree to create a supreme sovereign masonic authority, and it is set up, duly and lawfully, and is recognized as a creation of masonic power by competent masonic authority, then it is supreme and sovereign. Then it has all the functions and capacities of sovereignty.

\* \* \* \* \*

The differences that exist on the same general principle between the so-called Grand Lodge of Dakota and the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and between the so-called Grand Lodge of New Mexico and the Grand Lodge of Missouri, forbid our now acknowledging either Dakota or New Mexico as supreme and sovereign Grand Lodges of Freemasons.

\* \* \* \* \*

Those who are familiar with the policy of this Grand Lodge are aware that she has never made haste in deciding or determining questions of masonic law, and recognition of foreign Grand Lodges, which might leave room for a just fear that from such hasty action trouble might intervene. Pennsylvania holds in so high esteem masonic recognition of sister Grand Lodges, that she desires such recognition should impart the fullest and most unreserved acknowledgment of their supreme, sovereign, masonic authority. The prerequisites for such an acknowledgment must, therefore, in her opinion be plumb, level and square with the fundamental doctrines of masonic law. The absence of particular notice therefore, now, means only this, that as yet in regard to each and all of them, this committee does not feel itself justified in asking the action of the Grand Lodge in regard to them. Pennsylvania quietly, unostentatiously and earnestly desires to make paramount that wise masonic conservatism which hesitates to accept what is doubtful, improvident, or new, at the risk of impairing what is ancient, established and of good repute. She may be open to criticism, by this course, but she hopes not for censure. Her singular satisfaction will be found in the acknowledged character she will strive to maintain, that no act of hers may bring discord into this glorious, and indestructible, and God-blessed family of the masonic Grand Lodges.

M. W. Michael Nisbet, Grand Master.

R. W. John Thomson, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Bro. Richard Vaux, Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.



Post-office address of each, Masonic Temple, Broad Street, Philadelphia.

#### PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND, 1880.

The Fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edwards Island was held at Charlottetown, June 24th, 1880.

M. W. John Yeo, G. M., presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Twelve on the roll.

We judge that the members of this Grand Lodge think that they have all the masonic light and information necessary for their guidance, the Grand Secretary was censured because of publishing in an appendix to the proceedings of a digest of decisions of other Grand Lodges.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. John Yeo, Port Hill, Grand Master.

R. W. Geo. W. Wakeford, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### QUEBEC, 1880.

The eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was held at Montreal, September 22d and 23d, 1880.

M. W. John G. Graham, "Grand Master on the Throne."

Forty-seven lodges represented.

Sixty-four on the roll.

Evidenced by his address the Grand Master is a hard worker and practical.

Under the head of "Historical Incidents" he notes that Albion Lodge of Quebec, was originally a military lodge, chartered in 1761, and says:

In the "Early records of the Grand Lodge of Vermont," I find that "Dorchester Lodge, Vergennes, Vt., now No. 1 on the registry of that flourishing sister Grand Body, and the third lodge established within the

limits of the Green Mountain State, was chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1791. The intimate friendly relations of that Grand Body to this, are not, therefore, so much to be wondered at, since the Premier Lodge on her registry hails from Quebec as its chartered birth-place.

Such and such like historical facts forcibly remind us that had the lodges and brethren of this Province been, at an early day, true to themselves and to their bounden duties, the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Quebec, instead of having just passed the tenth year of its existence, might soon have been celebrating its hundredth anniversary, as one of the oldest Grand Lodges on the Continent of America; outrivalling in age the United Grand Lodge of England itself, and having a long record in imitation of her noble deeds of charity and masonic beneficence, and having exercised its legitimate influence as a Grand Body, through these past generations, in moulding the intellectual, social and moral destiny of our people.

But thus generally has it ever been with unorganized "colonial" Free Masonry. Its career has, in great part, been chequered, incohesive, uncontinuous—by far too dependent, dissevered, and consequently unproductive of good, as compared with the renowned sources whence it sprung.

Witness the wondrous masonic progress in the United States of America, in our own country, and in other lands, east and west, as a consequent chiefly of the formation of separate and independent Grand Lodges, holding and exercising exclusive and undivided sovereign territorial jurisdiction, as compared with the state of the craft in most of the "colonial" masonic dependencies; and is it not a fact, that since the formation, a quarter of a century ago, of the Canadian Mother Grand Lodge (now *de facto* and *de jure* "Ontario") that more has been accomplished by her for the cause of masonry during the short period of her independent, sovereign existence; than had been done by the whole of dependent "Colonial Masonry" in all of British North America for the past hundred years; and are not all the other sovereign Grand Lodges of the Dominion commencing upon a like prosperous career? And is it not far more in accordance with the genius, the traditions, and the constitutions of Freemasonry; and far better from every possible point of view (except the mercenary one of a few pounds, shillings and pence coming annually into the treasury) for the British Mother Grand Lodges to have (instead of what has generally prevailed "colonially" and to a feeble extent still exists) a world-encircling aggregation of independent, sovereign Grand Bodies like themselves, connected with these mother Grand Lodges in a perpetual alliance of fraternal amity.

The difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and those of Scotland, England and Ireland, have not yet been settled, but

the Grand Master expresses the opinion that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be arrived at.

We cannot understand the "true inwardness," but it does appear to us that the lodges in Quebec holding under foreign charters, would be in a far better condition masonically, if working harmoniously with and under the authority of the home Grand Lodge.

Transactions of local interest.

M. W. J. H. Graham, Richmond, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

### RHODE ISLAND, 1880.

The Ninetieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was held at Providence, May 17th, 1880.

M. W. Edward L. Freeman. G. M., presiding.

Thirty-three lodges represented.

Thirty-six on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Master closes his address with :

Brethren! let us live our masonry; let our actions be governed by its tenets, our every day life based upon its principles, and filled up with its teachings, so that

"When our feet draw near  
The river dark with mortal fear,  
And the night cometh chill with dew  
O, Father, let Thy light break through.  
So, let the hills of doubt divide  
So bridge with faith the sunless tide,  
So let the eyes that fail on earth  
On Thy eternal hills look forth,  
And in Thy beckoning angels know  
The dear ones whom we loved below."

The following was adopted :

*Resolved*, That a penalty of ten per cent. shall be added to the sum due for the per capita tax of any lodge which shall omit or neglect to pay the tax on or before the day required by Grand Lodge, and a like sum of ten per cent. for each month or portion of a month that the same shall remain unpaid after the lapse of one month from the day of payment, and the Grand Secretary shall in all cases collect such penalties.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, relating to Foreign Grand Lodges only, was presented by the committee.

Transactions of local interest.

The proceedings are embellished with an engraved portrait of Thomas Smith Webb.

M.·. W.·. Edward L. Freeman, Central Falls, Grand Master.

R.·. W.·. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA, 1879.

The One Hundred and Third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston, December 9th and 10th, 1879.

M.·. W.·. Augustine T. Smythe, G.·. M.·., presiding.

One hundred and sixty lodges represented.

Two hundred and one on the roll.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note:

One elected to a masonic office cannot resign, after being duly installed therein. He can, however, refuse to be installed, after being elected, in which case he does not become an officer, and the office remained unfilled.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is no rule that requires or allows a committee on an application, to give reasons for an unfavorable report.

\* \* \* \* \*

An unaffiliated mason still remains subject to the government of the order, and may be tried and punished for any offense by the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

A mason, a member of two lodges, and whose name is dropped from the roll of one for non-payment of dues, is not thereby affected in his standing in the other lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

An unaffiliated mason is not in good standing, and cannot therefore be one of the applicants for a dispensation to open a new lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is no rule or law in masonry which makes it necessary for either brother or lodge applying for aid, to have the certificate of the Grand Lodge to such application. Once satisfied that the applicant is both worthy and needy, and if there be the ability, the aid should be furnished. In these days, however, of masonic tramps and masonic beggars, close scrutiny is necessary. While therefore a Grand Lodge certificate is not absolutely essential, it certainly gives great weight to have it attached, and its absence necessarily weakens to that extent the force of the application.

We note :

There have been several requests to have the seal of the Grand Lodge and certificate of the Grand Secretary annexed, to applications by individual lodges or masons for aid, such applications to be sent both within and beyond the jurisdiction. These have been uniformly refused. While the Grand Lodge may have no right to forbid any such appeal from one mason, or lodge of masons to another, yet it is not proper that it should join in it unless in cases of calamity and disaster, when the resources at home are inadequate. No such occasion has arisen. To have the certificate and seal of a Grand Lodge appended to an application of a lodge asking for a donation of one dollar or fifty cents, is making too common what should carry with it weight and authority. The policy of such applications, even within the jurisdiction, is, at least, doubtful. When, however, they are sent without the jurisdiction, unless the cause is one of common calamity, which necessitates extraordinary aid to meet extraordinary demands, it becomes hardly more than masonic mendicancy, which should not be encouraged.

Sound.

Transactions of local interest.

A very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of each of the Grand Lodges on the North American Continent, except Vermont, was presented by Bro. Charles Inglesby.

M. W. Augustine T. Smythe, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

P. O. address, Charleston.

## TENNESSEE, 1879.

The Sixty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville, November 10th, 11th and 12th, 1879.

M. W. George C. Connor, G. M., presiding.

Three hundred and thirty-eight lodges represented.

Four hundred and ninety-eight on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Under the head of "Offenses not Masonic Offenses," the G. M. says :

I consider it in violation of the true spirit of Freemasonry, the habit so prevalent in this jurisdiction, of appealing to lodges to punish brethren for the mere failure to fulfill contracts, even though these contracts were (improperly) predicated on the "masonic honor" or "masonic obligation" of the parties contracting, thereby disturbing the peace of the lodges and alienating the brethren.

Lodges should not take cognizance of any breach of contract between masons where moral turpitude in the offending one is not clearly involved; for masonry does not assume to adjust mere legal rights. Several instances were brought to my knowledge in which it was sought to punish brethren for alleged offenses which should have come first before the civil courts; and I am satisfied that in every instance the interests of the parties charged were seriously prejudiced, in those courts, by the premature inquiries in the lodges. If a brother wrongs or defrauds another, willfully, let him be punished as our law provides; but let us not rend our lodges in sunder by trials to enforce the cutting of saw-logs, the removal of fence-rails, the delivery of wheat, and such failures of contract, until the civil courts first determine that the failure to fulfill those contracts was with intent to wrong and defraud.

Let me not be misunderstood. The same commercial ethics govern our dealings with each other as with profanes. Our lodges should not suffer themselves to be degraded to collecting agencies, or to tribunals for the settlement of questions growing out of failures of contract. A failure to fulfill a contract may involve fraud, as aforesaid, or it may not. If the specifications of the charges do not set forth fraud, a lodge is not justified in entertaining the charges at all. It is clearly the duty of the Master, in such an event, to rule the charges out.

Among the decisions reported we note :

6. The membership of a brother, who unites in a petition for a new lodge, remains in abeyance in his old lodge from the time dispensation is issued until it is arrested, or until a charter is issued to the new lodge. No mason can be an active member of two lodges.

7. A member of a lodge U. D. owes direct and immediate allegiance to that lodge, and must obey its mandates in preference to those of the lodge in which his membership remains in abeyance.

8. As the membership of a brother who unites in a petition for a new lodge remains, for the time specified, in abeyance in his old lodge, and as lodges U. D. collect dues from their members, it follows that he cannot vote or hold office in the old lodge, nor can the old lodge charge him with dues during that time.

\* \* \* \* \*

11. A petitioner for the mysteries must be able to read and write, and must sign his name to the petition in person, and not by proxy.

12. No petition for affiliation can be received by a lodge, unless the petitioner is vouched for as a Master Mason. A dinit is not a sufficient voucher.

\* \* \* \* \*

15. The obligation of a Master Mason—being an attorney—do not forbid his taking a fee, or conducting a suit against a brother Master Mason. Nor is he chargeable with unmasonic conduct if he fails to forewarn the brother of the suit he is about to institute against him.

\* \* \* \* \*

17. A Master should use the summons sparingly, but when necessity requires it the lodge should rigidly enforce its observance. A lodge which allows its members to lightly consider their obligations to obey its summons, should be taught its duty, even to the arrest of its charter, if necessary.

18. The power of a lodge to control its funds is constitutional, not inherent; and all such powers are subject to the control of the Grand Lodge. A lodge cannot appropriate its funds to other than masonic purposes. It cannot, even by unanimous vote, expend its fund for enterprises in no wise connected with Freemasonry.

\* \* \* \* \*

26. A lodge cannot discuss the decision of its Master on a question of masonic law, even by his permission—it would lead to grave abuses. With respect to his own lodge, his decision is absolute. An appeal lies to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

28. If a lodge refuses to accept charges against a brother, an appeal will lie to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

34. An appeal does not lie to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge from the act of a Master excluding a visiting brother from his lodge. This every Master has the right to do, and his action can be no more appealed from than can his casting a black ball on a ballot.

\* \* \* \* \*

36. A lodge cannot review its sentence of reprimand, on a vote to reconsider, so as to inflict a greater punishment. It has exhausted its right to punish for that offense. Only on an appeal can the sentence be set aside.

\* \* \* \* \*

41. A lodge has not the power to enact a by-law imposing dues upon a brother dropped from its rolls while unaffiliated. Dues cannot be imposed on non-affiliates in Tennessee, as the law now stands; and I doubt if any regulation could be lawfully enacted by the Grand Lodge authorizing such assessments.

\* \* \* \* \*

45. When a summons issues by order of the Master, he should sign it officially; when it issues by order of the lodge, the signature of the secretary and lodge seal are all that are needed to make it legal. The obligation to obey a summons is so binding that care should be taken that its issuance is legal.

The address of the Grand Master is somewhat lengthy, not more so than necessary, however, considering the number of matters noticed, and the practical suggestions made.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings "of all of the North American Grand Lodges," was presented by Bro. G. S. Blackie.

The reports of Bro. Blackie are received with marked favor by the repotorial corps and are "well worthy thereof."

Will Bro. Blackie kindly inform us, by what right or authority a Grand Lodge can cancel a charter, without the consent of the subordinate, unless there has been a violation of some law or usage?

Is a subordinate lodge a shuttle-cock to be bandied about at the pleasure of a Grand Lodge?

Again, when does exclusive jurisdiction obtain?

Rights! Subordinate lodges have rights, individual masons



have rights,—or does might make right in masonry? If so, since when?

M. W. Wilbur F. Foster, elected Grand Master.

R. W. John Frizzell, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. George S. Blackie, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee. All of Nashville.

### VERMONT, 1880.

The Eighty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington June 9th and 10th, 1880.

M. W. Lavant M. Read, G. M., presiding.

Ninety-seven lodges represented.

One hundred and one on the roll.

The following from the address of the Grand Master should receive the earnest co-operation of every American Grand Lodge:

This work has been strictly prohibited by this Grand Lodge. It is not the work of this jurisdiction, and is dangerous in many respects. Whoever uses it subjects himself to strict masonic discipline, and should be dealt with. Whoever is using it—and I have good reason to believe it is being used—is using it surreptitiously, and with a knowledge that its use is prohibited. I sincerely hope that from this time forth there will be no occasion for further admonition upon this subject.

Very much of the lukewarmness,—masonic slackness,—may be traced to such pernicious publications.

Under the head of “Fraternal Dead,” we find:

And so, both the old and the young are called upon, by a summons to which they cannot say nay, to pass together into the undiscovered future. This affords to us a subject for the most serious reflection, and should impel us to

“ So live, that, when our summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan, that moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death  
We go not, like the quarry slave at night

Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed  
 By an unflinching trust, approach the grave  
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence,  
 we select :

1. In case where a member of a lodge is under sentence of indefinite suspension, and when upon a petition for restoration, a ballot is had, and the result of the ballot is declared as adverse to the petition, a motion to reconsider the ballot should not be entertained by the Master. In no case is the reconsideration of a ballot proper.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. A person who is so deaf that he can hear none but extremely loud conversation, is not eligible to the degrees of masonry.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. A member of a lodge is "in good standing" so long as no charges are pending against him. The fact that he is in arrears for dues does not affect his standing as a mason, so long as his lodge suffers him to neglect payment, and takes no action in the premises.

8. All regular communications of a lodge should be closed at the end of the day's session. It is not proper to "call off" a regular lodge communication to a future day.

\* \* \* \* \*

13. It is not necessary that all the testimony used at a masonic trial be spread upon the record book of the lodge. It is sufficient that it be kept on file by the secretary, so that all interested may have access to it.

14. A member who has not heard the testimony as given or read upon trial, should not vote upon the question of guilty or punishment of the accused.

An elaborate and well written review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota not included, was presented by Bro. Henry Clark, one of the oldest of the reportorial corps.

One extract from his conclusion :—

It is a question whether masonry can exist in its true light and spirit where men are born unequal before the law. Where birth of station makes one sure to become among the highest dignitaries of the lodges

and of the governing masonic bodies, when such an one puts on the symbolical apron of a laborer in the temple, he is supposed to labor in behalf of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the race. Can this be safe in countries where the will of the sovereign has to be obeyed? Instances have occurred where the reigning monarch has appointed nobles, dukes, princes, to the office of Grand Master without his previously being a mason. Masonry cannot be what it ought to be except under an essentially liberal, if not under an exclusively representative popular form of government. The difference between European and American masonry is wide in its forms and rituals, but rests upon the same solid and ancient foundation.

M. W. Lavant M. Read, Bellows Falls, re-elected Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. H. Root, Burlington, elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Henry Clark, for eighteen years Grand Secretary, declined further service.

#### WISCONSIN, 1880.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, June 15th, 16th and 17th, 1880.

M. W. C. F. G. Collins, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and sixty lodges represented.

Two hundred and eleven on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

##### 1. Assessment.

The right to make and collect an assessment to pay legitimate lodge expenses or masonic charity is unquestioned, but I do not believe the right extends to an assessment for the purpose of building a hall.

##### 2. Lodge Funds.

I do not think it right to appropriate lodge funds for other than masonic uses.

The desire of part of your members to aid in the completion of a church, is unquestionably a laudable one, but it can certainly be more properly exercised from their private purses than from the treasury of the lodge.

##### 3. Objection to Installation.

It is the undoubted right of any member of your lodge to object to the

installation of an officer-elect that he deems unworthy, but it is also his plain duty in such a case to prefer charges, and it would certainly be better for all concerned that the objection should be put in the form of charges, previous to the time appointed for installation.

#### 4. Signing By-Laws.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge provides that "any Master Mason may be admitted a member of a lodge by a clear ballot"

A Master Mason is bound by his obligation to obey the by-laws of the lodge of which he is a member, and I do not apprehend that the mere form of signing the by-laws adds anything to this obligation.

The ballot properly declared by the W. M. made the brother a member of your lodge, and while it is desirable and proper that he should sign the by-laws the first convenient opportunity, I do not regard such signing as being in any way a "saving ordinance."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 7. Report.

When a change is made in the office of secretary it is clearly the duty of the outgoing secretary to make the report to the Grand Lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 8. Stated Communication.

A lodge cannot have more than one Stated Communication on the same day. The lodge having been opened at the regular hour and closed, the Stated Communication was unquestionably had, and if the lodge had been again opened, it must of necessity have been a Special Communication.

\* \* \* \* \*

A few days later as this complaining brother was taking the train for an absence of some months in the East he handed a member of the lodge a communication addressed to the Master, which proved to be an objection to the initiation of three candidates who had been elected, and of whose application he was fully cognizant, although he had not attended his lodge for several months.

After careful investigation, and satisfying myself fully from the facts in the case and statements made to members of the lodge by the objecting brother, that his objection was solely for the purpose of obstructing the work of the lodge and annoying the members, I directed the lodge to proceed with their work as though no objection had been made, and to prefer charges against the brother for maliciously obstructing the legitimate work of the lodge, and other unmasonic acts, which charges are now pending.

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the brethren deceased dur-

ing the year, was held during the session, at which an eloquent address was delivered by P. G. M. J. P. C. Cottrill, from which we would fain quote but for space, etc., etc.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Emmons E. Chapin, Columbus, elected Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Committee on Foreign Correspondence. We guess a report will be forthcoming next year.

#### WASHINGTON, 1880.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was held at Olympia, June 2d, 3d and 4th, 1880.

The Grand Master was prevented from attending, by sickness in his family.

R. W. William McMicken, D. G. M., presiding.

Twenty-three lodges represented.

Twenty-eight on the roll.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Committee on Credentials presented the case of a brother who presented credentials as the representative of a lodge, of which it was claimed he was not a member, but in fact a non-affiliate.

It appears that the party was, in 1877, expelled by the Grand Lodge, and in 1879 *restored* by the same Grand Body. Question: Did such restoration restore him to membership in the subordinate lodge? The Grand Lodge, after much discussion, finally decided that he was not eligible to represent the lodge, as the restoration by the Grand Lodge did not restore him to membership in the subordinate.

Expulsion by competent authority cut off his membership; he was afterward restored as an act of mercy; the sentence was not reversed as an act of justice, which latter would have left his membership intact; but an act of mercy was extended, restoring him to the privileges of masonry among which is the right to apply for membership.

A Grand Lodge cannot make members for a subordinate lodge, that is the right of a subordinate exclusively, it has the right to declare that a party was not legally deprived of his membership and that such action was null and void, hence his membership had not been disturbed; it can constitute certain named brethren into a new lodge, thus authoritatively declaring who are its members, and to that extent and that only make members.

A charter was granted to Jamestown Lodge, No. 33, located in Alaska. Can't get any further west, or north either, for that matter.

Question as to censuring a lodge for conferring a degree upon Sunday, a violation of the Grand Lodge Constitution. It appeared that the candidate was about to depart on a long voyage, the lodge was convened to confer the M. . M. . degree; just as all the preliminaries were completed an alarm of fire was sounded in the immediate vicinity, the lodge was hastily called off; the fire raged all night, labor was resumed early Sunday morning and the degree completed. The Grand Lodge declared that existing circumstances was a justification, "and the work duly healed"—"not guilty, but do not do so any more."

Bro. T. M. Reed presented a brief report on Foreign Correspondence, presenting only the questions at issue between some of the Grand Lodges.

The report is well written, eminently masonic in tone, and well worthy the careful attention of the Grand Lodges which are at variance.

M. . W. . Louis Sohns, Vancouver, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, re-elected Grand Secretary.

#### WYOMING, 1880.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was held at Cheyenne, October, 12th and 13th, 1880.

M. . W. . James H. Hayford. G. . M. ., presiding.

All the lodges—five—in the Territory were represented.

Three hundred and forty-two M. . M. . enrolled under the jurisdiction, a net increase of but three during the year.

Transactions of local interest.

The brethren appear to be in earnest and are laying a solid foundation for a prosperous Grand Lodge.

M. . W. . Frank M. Foote, elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . William G. Tonn, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Evanston.

A circular just received announces the death on January 23d, of the Grand Secretary, Bro. William G. Tonn. Our brother died on the cars while on his way to the Hot Springs of Arkansas for treatment. The brethren of Wyoming have sustained a loss not easily supplied.

Bro. Reuben T. Hilliard, Evanston, has been appointed Grand Secretary.

#### CUBA.

For a number of years past two rival bodies have been claiming masonic supremacy in the Island of Cuba. We are happy to announce that the difficulties have terminated, the two bodies united under the title of "United Grand Lodge of A. . F. . and A. . M. ., of Colon and the Island of Cuba." There are subordinate to it some sixty-five chartered lodges, with upwards of five thousand members.

M. . W. . Juan Bantistee Hernandez, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Aurelio Almeida, Grand Secretary, each of Havana.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES, 1880.

We have received a bound volume containing the transactions of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, from its organization in 1877, to June, 1880.

Delegates from eleven lodges working under Scottish and Irish Constitutions met in Convention, and on the 27th of December organized a Grand Lodge.

A masonic tone permeates their transactions as printed, as it does the "Freemason," the organ of the Grand Lodge, published at Sydney.

M. . W. . J. S. Farnell, Grand Master.

R. . W. . Nicholas Weeks, Grand Secretary, each of Sydney.

Faternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Chairman.



## APPENDIX H.

## DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST DATE.

GRAND LODGE OF	GRAND MASTERS.		GRAND SECRETARIES.	
	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	H. Clay Tompkins.	Montgomery.	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	George Thornburg.	Powhattan.	Luke E. Barber....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.	E. Harrison, Sen.	Victoria.	E. C. Baker.....	Victoria.
Connecticut.....	John H. Barlow....	Birmingham.	J. K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
California.....	W. W. Taylor.....	San Francisco.	Alex. G. Abell....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	L. N. Greenleaf....	Denver.	Ed. C. Parmelee..	Georgetown.
Canada.....	J. H. Henderson....	Kingston.	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.
Delaware.....	J. H. Watson.....	Newport.	W. S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia.	N. D. Larner.....	Washington.	W. R. Singleton..	Washington.
Dakota.....	George H. Hand....	Yankton.	C. T. McCoy.....	Bon Homme.
Florida.....	W. A. McLean.....	Jacksonville.	D. C. Dawkins....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. I. Wright.....	Rome.	J. E. Blackshear..	Macon.
Indiana.....	Calvin W. Prather..	Jeffersonville.	W. H. Smythe....	Indianapolis.
Illinois.....	William H. Scott....	Salem.	John F. Burrill...	Springfield.
Iowa.....	J. N. McClanahan..	Chariton.	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City.
Idaho.....	H. E. Prickett....	Boise City.	L. F. Cartee.....	Boise City.
Indian Territory.	P. J. Byrne.....	Ft. Gibson.	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Kentucky.....	W. LaRue Thomas..	Danville.	Hiram Bassett....	Millersburgh.
Kansas.....	William Cowgill....	Fredonia.	John H. Brown....	Wyandotte.
Louisiana.....	W. R. Whitaker....	New Orleans.	J. C. Batchelor....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	C. I. Collamore....	Bangor.	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Massachusetts....	S. C. Lawrence.....	Medford.	Tracy P. Cheever..	Chelsea.
Maryland.....	John S. Tyson.....	Baltimore.	J. H. Medairy....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	J. W. McGrath.....	Detroit.	W. P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	H. R. Wells.....	Preston.	A. T. C. Pierson...	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	W. R. Stubblefield.	St. Louis.	John D. Vinch....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	J. F. McCormick....	Paulding.	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	Hiram Knowles....	Deer Lodge.	Cornelius Hedges..	Helena.
Manitoba.....	John H. Bell.....	Winnipeg.	W. G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
New Hampshire....	Andrew Bunton....	Manchester.	G. P. Cleaves....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	J. W. Martin.....	Rahway.	Joseph H. Hough..	Trenton.
New York.....	Jesse B. Anthony..	Albany.	James M. Austin...	New York.
North Carolina...	H. F. Grainger....	Goldsboro.	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nebraska.....	James A. Tulleys..	Red Cloud.	W. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	D. C. McKenney....	Austin.	Robert H. Taylor..	Virginia.
New Mexico.....	S. B. Newcomb....	Las Cruces.	David J. Miller...	Santa Fe.
New Brunswick...	Rob't Marshall....	St. John.	W. F. Bunting....	St. John.
Nova Scotia.....	R. C. Lemmon.....	Toledo.	Benjamin Curren..	Halifax.
Ohio.....	R. P. Earhart.....	Portland.	J. D. Caldwell....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Michael Nisbet....	Philadelphia.	F. J. Bibeck.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania....	John Yeo.....	Port Hill.	John Thomson....	Philadelphia.
Pri. Ed. Island...	John H. Graham....	Richmond.	G. E. Wakefield...	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	E. L. Freeman.....	Central Falls.	J. H. Isaacson....	Montreal.
Rhode Island....	A. T. Smythe.....	Charleston.	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina...	Wilbur F. Foster..	Nashville.	Charles Inglesby..	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	J. H. McLeary.....	San Antonio.	John Frizzell....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Philip H. Emerson..	Ogden.	G. A. Bringhamst..	Houston.
Utah.....	L. M. Read.....	Bellows Falls.	Christopher Diehl..	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Peyton S. Coles....	Estouteville.	W. H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	E. C. Chapin.....	Columbus.	W. B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	Louis Sohns.....	Vancouver.	John W. Woodhall..	Milwaukee.
Was'g Territory.	C. J. Faulkner, Jr..	Martinsburg.	Thomas M. Reed....	Olympia.
West Virginia...	Frank M. Foote....	Evanston.	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wyoming.....	Prince of Wales...	London.	Reubin T. Hilliard.	Evanston.
England.....	Duke of Abercorn..	London.	S. H. Clarke.....	London.
Scotland.....	Antonio Govin....	Havana.	D. M. Lyon.....	Edinburg.
Ireland.....	J. S. Farnell.....	Sydney.	S. B. Oldham.....	Dublin.
Cuba.....			A. Almeida.....	Havana.
New South Wales			Nicholas Weeks...	Sydney.